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VOL. XIII.

AUGUST, 1876.

NO. 8.

THE  
**MARYLAND FARMER:**

A  
MONTHLY MAGAZINE:

DEVOTED TO

**Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy.**

**S. SANDS MILLS and D. S. CURTISS, Conducting Editors.**

**W. W. W. BOWIE, Associate Editor.**

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# THE MARYLAND FARMER:

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## Natural Laws of Agriculture.

*Read before the Maryland Academy of Sciences,*

BY M. P. SCOTT, M. D.

*Mr. President:*—The importance of the subject I desire to present, must serve as an excuse for intruding upon the Academy this evening.

It must be admitted that the Agricultural interest of the State of Maryland is in a most depressed condition. This is partly due to the sudden and wholesale destruction of her labor system and the confiscation of nearly three-fourths of the property of farmer and planter, leaving a greater or less amount of debt as a burden upon the remainder; and partly, to the system of farming which has been pursued, so as each year to leave the lands poorer than the preceeding, to finally end in complete exhaustion.

In this state of affairs, at this epoch, when it is a recognized truth, that every art has scientific principles as a basis, that art is but the application of principles or rules of science—the farmers and planters have a right to look to the men of science for aid. It is science that must light him on his path—the methods of science must be his guide. The public have a right to expect something more concerning the oldest and most important of all the arts that contribute to the comfort and welfare of man than a beautiful exposition of how plants grow. They desire to know how to make them grow, the conditions of reproduction, and the best means to obtain the products of the earth at the least expense. Maryland has a right to demand the aid of her men of knowledge.

When France, at the close of the last century, was on the brink of ruin—blockaded by sea, her frontiers infested by enemies, torn within by factions, without arms or ammunition, destruction appeared inevitable—she turned to her men of science for help. Nobly did they respond. France owed the success with which she resisted all Europe, and planted her flag on every capital of the

continent, to the fact that she excelled all other nations in science—by its applications she organized victory.

The restoration of the culture of silk to France forms one of the brightest pages in the history of science—one of her most splendid achievements. We are told that in 1853 the silk culture of France produced a revenue of one hundred and thirty millions of francs; in 1865 it had fallen to four millions.

The country chiefly smitten by this calamity happened to be that of the celebrated chemist Dumas, now perpetual Secretary of the French Academy of Sciences. He turned to his friend, colleague and pupil, Pasteur, and besought, him with an earnestness which the circumstances rendered almost personal, to undertake the investigation of the malady. Pasteur, at this time, had never seen a silk worm, and he urged his inexperience in reply to his friend. But Dumas knew too well the qualities needed for such an enquiry to accept Pasteur's reason for declining it. As regards silk husbandry, this was the most important in France, and it was also that which had been most sorely smitten by the epidemic.

The appeal was not made in vain, for when did a Frenchman refuse a call made in the interest of beloved France. He was not stimulated by the offer of a reward, nor for the honor which awaited the fortunate discoverer; for where so many had failed he scarcely dared to hope for success. By patient investigation he overcame every obstacle which jealousy and prejudice cast in his way—he triumphed.

He discovered that the disease was due to a parasite called '*Pebrine*,' which propagated itself with great rapidity; which one worm could communicate to another by a scratch of a claw, by its secretions left upon its food, which was deposited finally (on its larvae) within the cocoon ready to prey upon its victim. In a word, he discovered the cause of the disease, its modes of propagation, and applied the remedy.

Sir Humphrey Davy had a similar appeal made to him. He invented a lamp, by means of which the miner can walk through an atmosphere of fire damp without explosion.

If ever a country needed aid ours does. The exciting scene has just been presented to us of a conclave of men—who ought to have for their object the good of the land—with all their thoughts and passions centred upon the question of whom they should make President of the United States—who shall be the recipients of the plunder of people. This is soon to be followed by an assembly of a similar band of patriots in St. Louis bent upon the same high and lofty emprise.

We have nothing to hope from politicians. The agriculture of the country must be relied upon. It always has been, is now, and ever will be, the basis of the prosperity of a country.

What is the condition of the State of Maryland in this respect? Why, sir, I doubt if she produces wheat and corn enough to feed her population.—Her great railroad brings her food and hay from the West; her wheat, corn, hay and beef. Her railroad men are the kings of the State. Her grain merchants are reaping a harvest. Her capitalists are money lenders, getting richer and richer. But her brawn and bone are dwindling; her farmers are getting poorer and poorer. Her almshouses and houses of refuge and correction, and jails and penitentiaries are getting filled, and will soon require additions. Many of her citizens are begging in the streets, others are starving, or hang themselves to avoid starvation, whilst tramps traverse the country, laying the people under contribution; imitating their betters by levying blackmail on the helpless.

Cut off Baltimore from the West and her neighbors, and with the splendid resources, mineral and agricultural, of the State of Maryland undeveloped, she would have little left but her fish trade.—Not only is the agriculture of Maryland suffering from a bad system, or the want of a system, but she has to compete with the fertile, and as yet, unimpoverished lands of the West, where often corn is so cheap as to be used as fuel in preference to coal or wood.

A few days since, a gentleman told me that the country between Baltimore and Washington is in a worse state of culture than it was twenty years ago. We behold the picture of a tract of land between a great commercial city and the Capital of the nation with not hay enough to fatten an hundred head of cattle, or scarcely sufficient corn to feed the sparse population.

Something must be done. The something to be

done is to induce the farmers to apply the principles of agriculture, so far, at least, as manures are concerned, to the cultivation of the soil; to apply the methods of science, so as to enable them to raise wheat and corn as cheap as they do in the West, taking the cost of transportation into the account.

This is no easy task; but unless it be done, agriculture must continue to decline, because the land will become poorer and poorer every year.—The farmer must be taught what is the most profitable crops for his soil, and climate and market's, and make that, in a great measure, his specialty. To accomplish this, system is necessary; order, pursuit and persistence are alone followed by a magnitude of results.

Fortunately, this is not now in the nature of an experiment, for M. George Ville has shown what may be accomplished upon his experimental farm, established under the auspices of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.

M. George Ville has shown that by the application of mineral manures to burnt sand he produced from 22 grains, 396 to 450 grains of good wheat. His experiments are so striking and so complete that I may be pardoned for quoting them:

"In burnt sand, free from all additions, but moistened with distilled water, wheat acquires but a rudimentary development; the straw hardly attains the development of a knitting needle. In this condition, however, vegetation follows its usual course. The plant blooms, bears grain, but in each head there are but one or two dwarfed, badly formed grains. Thus, without soil, the wheat finds in the water it receives, and the carbonic acid of the air, aided by the substance of its grain, resources sufficient—but sorrowful it is true—at last, to run through the entire cycle of its evolution.

From 22 grains of seed, weighing nearly 18 grs. we obtain 108 grains of harvest. Add the ten minerals to the sand, excluding the azotic matter, and the result is but little more. Under these new conditions the wheat is a little more developed than in the preceeding case; but the harvest is still more feeble, it reaches 144 grains. Suppress the minerals and add only azotic matter to the sand, the growth will still be mean and stunted; but the harvest will slightly increase as it reaches 162 grains.

"Let us follow the changes. In pure burnt sand, 108 grs.; with minerals without azotic matter, 144 grs.; with azotic matter alone, 162 grains. In the last case a new symptom is shown; as long as we operate only with minerals, the plants are diseas-



ed, the leaves show a yellowish green color. As soon as we add azotic matter to the sand the leaves change their color, becomes a dark green. It seems as if vegetation would take its usual course, but the appearances are deceitful, the harvest is still feeble. Until now, you see, we have not gone beyond the most rudimentary returns.

"Let us attempt a third experiment which will, in a measure, be a synthesis of the three preceeding. *Unite* the minerals and azotic matter in the burnt sand. This time, gentlemen, you will be tempted to believe in the intervention, of a magician; the phenomena, so far, surpasses those preceeding it. Just now, the growth was languishing, doubtful, diseased. Now, the plants shoot up as soon as they break the ground; the leaves are a beautiful green, straight, firm stalk, ends in a head filled with good grain—the harvest reaches 396 to 450 grains.

"You see, gentlemen, relying upon experience, which is our guide by choice, we have succeeded in artificially producing vegetation to the exclusion of manures and all unknown substances.

"You will acknowledge that this is an important and fundamental point. No more mystery, no undetermined power; some chemical products of a known purity; distilled water perfectly pure in itself; one seed as a starting point, and the result a harvest comparable in all points to the best obtained in good earth. We are, therefore, justified in saying that the problem of vegetation here receives its solution, for we have not only defined the conditions necessary to the production of vegetation, but the degree of importance of each of the concurring agents."

It may be said, that here we have the whole plan marked out for us. But something more is necessary. Ignorance and prejudice are to be overcome—the two barriers to progress. It is difficult to get the farmer out of the rut he and his forefathers have been traveling. If confidence be a plant of slow growth, in an aged bosom, it is still slower to germinate and mature in that of the averaged farmer. He is at this time especially, distrustful of chemical manures, and believes that he has been the victim of the rapacity of the guano merchant. Nothing is more common than to hear farmers say, that for the first two or three years they made good crops with the guanoses, but even often indifferent ones. How far he has been a victim I cannot say, but that such may have been his crop results with identically the same manure is easy of explanation; so that often great injustice has been done the merchant; the farmer each year taking off by his crop more than he gives the land in shape of manure, it is evident that exhaustion is only a question of time.

*To be continued.*

### To Measure Hay.

A valued subscriber, E. T. P., Queenstown, asks for a mode of estimating the quantity or tons of *hay in the stack.*

The answer is, of necessity, considerably modified by circumstances; such as the different kinds of grass and clover, and the more or less dry and tightly packed, &c.

From considerable practice and observation, we can give rules which will approximate near enough for ordinary purposes.

Timothy, Red Top, and most other grasses, are generally from one-eight to one-sixth heavier than clover, or wild prairie grass.

Thoroughly cured, air-dried and well-pressed timothy hay, in the stack, requires 11 to 12 cubic or solid yards to weigh a ton; and clover hay, equally dry and pressed, takes 13 to 15 solid yards to weigh a ton. Hay, in a large mow or barn, is usually a little heavier than in the stack, becoming more closely packed, so that one or two less number of cubic yards are required to weigh one ton.

To ascertain the number of tons of hay in a mow or building, multiply the length, breadth and depth together, and divide the product by the number of solid yards in a ton, and the result or quotient will be the number of tons in your mow; for instance—your mow of clover is 7 yards long, 5 yards wide and 3 yards deep  $7 \times 5 \times 3 = 105$  solid yards; this divided by 15 solid yards in a ton gives 6 1-3 tons in the mow; if the hay be timothy, which is a little heavier, divide the 105 by 12, and you have 9 3-4 tons; but having the above rule, any school boy can work out all required results.

It is a little more difficult to get the dimensions of a stack, being round, than the square mow; but the boys will give you the solid contents of a cylinder as compared to a square.

We shall be glad to hear from the reliable experience of our readers, on the estimating or calculating the quantity, in tons, of hay, in any given mass.

A CHEESE FACTORY IN CLARKE COUNTY.—A meeting of the subscribers to the stock of the cheese factory proposed to be established in Clarke county, Va., was held in Berryville on Monday, when the committee appointed to solicit subscriptions to the stock reported that the amount subscribed was sufficient for the purpose in view. Capt. John R. Nunn was elected president, and A. S. Lippitt secretary and treasurer of the company, with a board of directors. The factory will be located near Berryville, and the company will be known as the "Clarke County Dairy Association."

## Agricultural Calendar.



### FARM WORK FOR AUGUST.

We presume, that the rye, wheat, oats and hay crops have all been harvested and are secure from all dangers of rains which so often ruin the hopes of the farmer as a punishment for his neglect of duty. The corn crop has been laid by, unless it be some late crops, which should be frequently cultivated, especially if the weather be dry. Hasten its growth by giving it a heavy sowing of plaster. Late corn gives the best fodder.

#### TOBACCO.

This month is a critical one, often, with tobacco. From the early planting of most of this crop this year, it will likely be ready for the knife by the last of the month. The worms are apt to be troublesome, therefore every precaution must be taken against them—one is, to destroy every horn-blower that can be killed by hand, bat or poison in the cup of the Jamestown weed-blossoms. Then early and late activity in killing the worms and mashing the eggs, by hand and by use of turkeys and other poultry. Top early and top low. Keep down the suckers, as they injure the growth of the leaves, taking from them the substance of the stalk.

**THRESHING GRAIN.**—Thresh your grain as soon as possible. The sooner you have it in condition for the market the better chance you have to avail yourself of any sudden rise in the market. As a general rule it is best to sell your wheat as soon as you can. You often save by getting it out of harms way, even if you get a few cents less than if you kept it six months on hand. The interest and loss and shrinkage, &c., and [possible accidents, make in the long run of a series of years, many cents on a bushel. The money making farmers are those generally who sell their crops as soon as they can put them on the market in good condition.

#### DRAINING AND CLEANING LAND.

This is a good time to cut open-ditches and make under-drains, and for cutting sprouts and briars and destroying sassafras, &c. To do this call to your aid your sheep—they will assist you much in this necessary work. Destroy weeds by cutting and hauling them into the hog pens and barn-yard.

#### BUCKWHEAT.

It is not too late to sow Buckwheat. But it must be done as early as possible.

#### POTATOES.

In addition to what was said last month in regard to potatoes, we again say, that the beetless must be destroyed and can only be effectually done so, on one or more acres, by Paris Green mixed as we said with 10 times the quantity of flour or meal; flour is best, because when the vines are wet or moist with dew, it sticks to the leaves and the least quantity of the poison kills the insect. Use some machine for the *safe* and equal distribution of the poison, we object to it, in the liquid state. It is absurd to say, that the tubers are ever affected by the poison. We tried last month on a few egg plants, that were covered with the vile destroyers, ashes, soot, pepper, soap suds with sulphur, coal oil, &c., but with no effect. The hand or Paris Green were the only weapons of defense against this almost unconquerable enemy of not only potatoes but egg plants and other vegetables.

#### TURNIPS.

Between the 10th and 20th of the month sow broadcast or in drills—drill is best—a good quantity of white and yellow turnip seed, on rich, well prepared soil. They are exceedingly valuable for sheep in winter and spring, and are made and harvested with but little labor.

#### PROSPECTS.

This Centennial year seems to be, from the present outlook, one of unusual promise to the cultivators of the soil, and to be long remembered as fruitful in excess; abundant in all the products necessary to the comfort of man; full of rich rewards for the labors of the husbandman, and shedding the light of prosperity over the land as completely as it has demonstrated the greatness, power and blessing of a free Government, in which, every man is a Sovereign, and where Agriculture is acknowledged as the corner-stone of the Republic. So mote it be.

The Meridian (Miss.) Gazette thus strenuously expresses itself: "Good Lord, how this world is given to crookedness! There is the crooked whisky; the crooked Emma mine; the crooked trading posts; the crooked Credit Mobilier; the crooked appointments to office; crooked pardons; crooked elections; crooked custom-house operations; crooked revenue and post-office dealings. Senator Bruce secured his election by crookedness in State warrants. The lines of our political officers, high and low, are all crooked. They can't go straight no way you take them,



### Deep or Shallow Plowing.

A respected subscriber in the District of Columbia, sends us the following appeal in favor of *shallow plowing*, and against deep plowing; while we, of course, know, on all rational principles, he is wrong, we give his article a place in the Farmer, as we believe him to be a candid writer; and as we desire full and fair discussion of all topics that interest the farmers, knowing that discussion ultimately develops the truth. In the next number, after our readers have digested this article, we will ventilate the subject further:

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 26, 1876.

Messrs. Editors *Maryland Farmer*:

Under the impression that your columns are open to those who dissent from your views I wish to express my scepticism upon the subject of deep plowing. You are an earnest advocate of it and commend it faithfully as one means of recuperation of Maryland farms, while I wholly reject the theory and certainly would commend shallow plowing as earnestly to all interested in bringing a worn out soil up to a proper state of fertility. I firmly believe that the one great cause of failure on the part of northern men coming south to farm, lies in their deep plowing rather than in following the southern custom of "skinning." In extensive travel from here to Memphis over a large portion of the States of Virginia and Tennessee, the claim has been constantly made to me by natives that they could "beat a yankee in raising crops." As one east Tennessean said, "there was more wheat in our old fashioned 'bull tongues' than in the best northern plow ever brought south." In no instance coming under my notice has the new comer ever been able to fertilize the yellow clay brought up to the surface by his improved plow and two strong horses.

Peter Henderson, in *American Agriculturist* recited the experience of one of his friends near Richmond, Va., who gave up in disgust and failure his attempts to fertilize a market garden subsoil. That southern soils or clays at great depths have undoubted fertilizing powers, I fully admit. But they must be taken at a point far below the influence of light, heat, crops or any external influence. I have observed no locality where the clay taken from the bottom of a well, scattered over grass land as so much lime or plaster would not give absolute benefit, yet I have seen no where evidence that the immediate subsoil was not more exhausted than the surface soil, and that its elevation was not attended with detrimental results. This, of course, is theory only, and experimental tests might fully demonstrate its unsoundness. The shallow plowing theory has many advocates

in the North, where they have all the mellowing and fertilizing influences of winter, and frost and snow, and we may safely argue that if deep plowing is detrimental there it must prove so to a much greater degree in the south. Under date of Aug. 19, 1875, Prof. J. I. Carter, of the experimental Farm, at West Grove, Pa., wrote the Country Gentleman, of a series of experiments in deep and shallow plowing, and concludes "deep plowing is rather a disadvantage than otherwise for most crops on our soil." Another scientific farmer, Geo. E. Waring, Newport, R. I., after plowing deeply in accordance with the teachings of his numerous books and newspaper articles, says that the fields so plowed have cost him \$100 per acre to restore to original fertility, and is candid enough to state beside that his theories are at wide variance with the results of practice, and that while deep plowing may prove beneficial on some soils it is far otherwise on his underdrained clays. B. F. Johnson, Champaign co., Illinois, the able correspondent of Country Gentleman, became years ago a convert to shallow plowing theory giving his reasons therefor at length in that paper, and yet there is practically no limit to the depth of his rich prairie soils. In the heated discussion between Horace Greeley and others at the American Institute, New York City, some years ago on these subjects the shallow plowers gained the victory, for they forced from Mr. Greeley after careful personal examination of their farms that on their soils at least deep plowing was unnecessary. In 1870 I visited Messrs. Welles, of Hartford, Conn., and found them plowing their tobacco and onion fields not more than 2 or 3 inches deep, and yet growing crops selling for from \$600 to \$1,000 per acre. To plow deep involves much additional cost and labor, and under many direct positive experiments produces absolute loss in the immediate and future crop; hence without actual test in our southern soils by comparison of deep and shallow plowings on the same farm I must cling to my theory in opposition to yours. R. S. L.

### New Enemy to Wheat.

We have been shown samples of wheat that are infested with an insect that promises to work ill to the hitherto promising crop of growing wheat. It is a small, green bug, and might from its size and appearance be properly termed a wheat louse. They attack the heads and work into the stalk which supports the grains, sapping from it that from which the grain derives its nourishment. In some fields their name is legion, and it is feared if they do not destroy the grain, they will so injure it that it will be small and shriveled.—*St. Michaels, Comet.*

## MARLS AGAIN.

As there are a good many *Marls* in the range of country where the MARYLAND FARMER circulates most we give the following for those interested:

A correspondent to the *Scientific Farmer* writes as follows:

In my neighborhood are great quantities of marl, known by the name of Jersey Green Sand Marl.

I can buy this within three miles of my place at \$1.55 per ton.

The analyses of it by Prof. George H. Cook, published in George E. Waring's Handy Book of Husbandry is as follows:

Phosphoric Acid.....	2.961
Sulphuric Acid.....	0.258
Silicic Acid.....	49.400
Potash.....	6.311
Lime.....	2.520
Magnesia.....	3.246
Alumina.....	8.900
Protoxide of Iron.....	17.108
Water.....	9.100

I applied 32 tons of this two years ago, but did not find that benefit from it that its composition seems to warrant. Its effects are said to be seen for many years, from which I judge that it is only by slow degrees it becomes available as plant food.

What I want to know is, are there any means of rendering it immediately available, such as composting or treating with lime or lime and salt, or any other method that would render it soluble for the use of plants?

The *Scientific Farmer* answers: Composting with lime or salt would do no good. By composting with stable manure, or any decomposing organic matter, the desired result may be obtained. Chemical action would here take place, tending to change the insoluble phosphoric acid and potash, etc., to forms available for plant food. The compost heap should be made up in the fall, and by spring the material would be in an excellent condition for use. An occasional wetting with liquid manure would facilitate chemical action in the heap. The necessary nitrogen would for the most part be furnished by the organic matter; depending, of course, largely on the kind made use of, stable manure furnishing the most.

MARYLAND AND DELAWARE SHIP CANAL.—We have received a fine map and instructive statistical statements in regard to the Maryland & Delaware Ship Canal, and will give some details from them in a future number of the MARYLAND FARMER; but they are received too late for more notice at this time.

TOBACCO PLANTS.—Within the past week we have heard many complaints from our planters on account of the ravage of fly in their tobacco beds. We hear of entire beds being destroyed by this insect.—*Port Tobacco Times*.

## Centennial Displays.

## BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

The following stated displays, under their respective dates, will be held during the International Exhibition. Applications for entry may be now made, on forms which will be supplied by the Chief of Bureau.

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Peaches, Sept. 4 to 9.  
Northern pomological products, Sept. 11 to 16.  
Autumn vegetables, Sept. 19 to 23.  
Cereals, Sept. 25 to 30.  
Potatoes and feeding roots, Oct. 2 to 7.  
Autumn butter and cheese, Oct. 17 to 21.  
Nuts, Oct. 23 to Nov. 1.  
Autumn honey and wax, Oct. 23 to Nov. 1.

## LIVE STOCK.

Horses, Sept. 1 to 14.  
Dogs, Sept. 1 to 8.  
Neat cattle, Sept. 21 to Oct. 4.  
Sheep, Oct. 10 to 18.  
Swine, Oct. 10 to 18.  
Poultry, Oct. 27 to Nov. 6.

The above dates may be favorable for the assembling in Philadelphia of societies and associations interested in the specialties above enumerated.

The right to amend or annul this circular is reserved.

A. T. GOSHORN, Director-General.

BURNET LANDRETH, Chief of Bureau of Agriculture.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1876.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—On Wednesday afternoon last, during the heavy storm that passed over a portion of this county, the large barn on the farm of Mr. David Hoke, near Walkersville, lately purchased by Mr. Hoke from Adam Diehl, was struck by lightning. On the barn is a lightning rod and it struck one of the middle points of the rod on the top of the beam and passed horizontally on the barn to near the edge of the building, when it passed to the roof and tore a hole in it about 20 feet in length and a few inches in width, without doing further damage to the barn. Mr. Hoke and a hired man were in the barn at the time and felt the shock very sensibly. Two horses standing in the stable were knocked down but soon recovered.—*Frederick Examiner*.

POTATO BUGS.—The other morning we found one of these pests feeding on the leaves of an Egg plant, lying on our table; a neighbor placed it there.

Now for Paris Green, Carbolic acid—and even tobacco juice is said to disturb them very much; make a strong decoction and sprinkle it freely on the plants where they are, morning and evening.

What is the liveliest spot on the farm? The hop yard.



### New Discovery in Agriculture.

The curious discovery is announced by Professor P. B. Wilson, of Washington University, Baltimore, that minutely pulverized silica is taken up in a free state by plants from the soil, and that such silica is assimilated without chemical or other change. The experiment, of which we give a more full account in our supplement this week, consisted in fertilizing a field of wheat with the infusorial earth found near Richmond, Va. This earth, it is well known, consists of the shells of microscopic marine insects, known as diatoms, which under strong magnifying powers reveal many beautiful forms that have been resolved, classified, and named. After the wheat was grown, Professor Wilson treated the straw with nitric acid, subjected the remains to a microscopic test, and found therein the same kinds of shells or diatoms that are present in the Richmond earth, except that the larger sized shells were absent; showing that only silica particles below a certain degree of fineness can ascend the sap pores of the plant. This discovery opens up a new line of research in agricultural investigation from which important results and much additional knowledge may accrue.—*Scientific American*.

If the above fact should prove to be well founded and to be somewhat general, important results may flow therefrom.

### SIZE OF FIELDS.

To aid farmers in arriving at accuracy in estimating the amount of land in different fields under cultivation, the following table is given:

5 yards wide by 968 long	contain	one acre.
10 yards wide by 484 long,		one acre.
20 yards wide by 242 long,		one acre.
40 yards wide by 121 long,		one acre.
80 yards wide by 60½ long,		one acre.
70 yards wide by 69½ long,		one acre.
60 feet wide by 726 long,		one acre.
110 feet wide by 369 long,		one acre.
120 feet wide by 363 long,		one acre.
220 feet wide by 198 long,		one acre.
240 feet wide by 181½ long,		one acre.
440 feet wide by 99 long,		one acre.
A box 24x16 in. deep,	contains	one barrel
A box 16x16½ in., 8 deep,		one bushel
A box 8½x2x8½ in., 8 deep,		one peck.
A box 4x4 in., 4½-2 deep,		a half-peck.

The standard bushel of the United States contains 2150.4 cubic inches. Any box or measure the contents of which are equal to 2150.4 cubic inches, will hold a bushel of grain.—*German Town Telegraph*.

### Level Culture—Corn and Potatoes.

In the MARYLAND FARMER, of last month, we published an article on *level culture*, and designed to have accompanied it with these remarks, but the printer failed to get them in the paper.

We have more than once found the advantages of it in enlarged yield, and the better condition in which it leaves the land for the succeeding crop than is the case with the hilling-up mode of culture.

In our opinion, the proper way to do it, is to have the ground plowed deep and fine, then thoroughly rolled and harrowed; then with a small plow shallow furrows are to be run across the field, three or four feet apart, for either drills or hills; then the seed dropped into these furrows, and with the same light plow the earth to be turned back in the furrow to cover the seed; then run over with the roller; after which the harrow should be drawn over the field, lengthwise of the rows; all of which covers the seed well and pulverizes the soil nicely, leaving it smooth and level. The field should be repeatedly worked with the cultivator, to keep down the weeds and keep the soil loose and moist, which does much to prevent effects of drouth; and this working the ground should be kept up until about the time the blossoms begin to appear on the potato vines, or corn is three feet high; but not after.

It is also found to be a good plan, as soon as the plants are well up, to take a harrow, with the front tooth removed, and harrow the field lengthways thoroughly, before cultivating, letting it straddle the rows; this loosens the earth near the hills.

Then, when the potatoes are ripe, ready for digging, take a two-horse plow and run it along the row, just at a depth to go under the potatoes, and they will be turned out clean and handsomely, which will dig them better and more cheaply than can be done with a hoe—then rake them out.

WHITEWASH.—The following recipes for whitewash, sent out by the Treasury Department to all the light-house keepers, makes an article that answers on wood, brick or stone nearly as well as oil paint and is much cheaper: Slack half a bushel of unslacked lime with boiling water, keep it covered during the process. Strain it and add a peck of salt, dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice put in boiling water and boiled to a thin paste; half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting and a pound of clear glue, dissolved in warm water; mix these well together, and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or portable furnace, and when used put it on as hot as possible, with either painters' or whitewash brushes.

## GARDEN WORK.



## GARDEN WORK FOR AUGUST.

This month is one of comparative ease to the gardener, if he did his work effectually during the hot days of July, in eradicating the weeds, getting rid of the refuse of the early vegetables, and preparing for the second crops, and they sowed and planted. If these things, which ought to have been done, have been done, he has this month only to keep them clean and often stirred with rake or hoe; to gather and enjoy the fruits ripening, such as pears, grapes, melons, &c.; saving seeds as they ripen; and budding trees, layering shrubs, &c.

*Celery*.—Make late plantings of celery up to the 20th of the month. It will make nice crisp heads by November, and will blanch during December and January. So much have we written lately about this valuable medicinal, wholesome and delightful vegetable, we need not speak at this time of its mode of culture, or of its high value as a powerful nervine, and its indispensableness in any garden of any size. Every family should have it daily for four or five months each year.

*Beans and Peas*.—Sow a few rows of beans and peas for succession crops in September and October—the beans can be used for pickling.

*Peppers*.—Look to the peppers, and as they get full grown, gather them for pickles and mangoes—stuffed peppers of the sweet-mountain or other large varieties are highly relished by all who like such condiments. Do not let the plants suffer for want of water. Give a thorough watering about twice a week during a dry time. The small Cayenne or cherry peppers are put in bottles with vinegar, to make pepper vinegar. The ripened pods are saved for bacon curing, and to be ground up for culinary and table use.

*Spinach*.—Sow spinach for early fall use.

*Onions*.—The onion crop will be fit to gather, if

not gathered last month. It is best to send onions to market as soon as it can be done, as they bring as good prices now as later, and all risk of their spoiling is avoided.

*Radish*.—Sow toward the latter part of the month, either the white or rose China radish, for fall and winter use—They keep like turnips, with no more trouble in storing them.

*Turnips*.—Sow early the yellow Aberdeen or German, and about the 20th instant, sow white turnips. If the turnip fly attacks the young plants, sprinkle them often with lime dust, sulphur, soot, plaster or ashes. Either one or all mixed together—perhaps the last would be the best—will prove effectual. The land for turnips should be perfectly prepared, and well enriched and pulverized.

*Caterpillars and other Insects*.—Destroy all insects that will now attack the small fruit, dwarf and standard trees.

*Lettuce*.—The last of the month sow lettuce and endive for a succession during fall.

*Lima and other Climbing Beans*.—These ought to be gathered as they ripen, and dried in the hulls, and then shelled for sale or family use during winter.

*Corn*.—Soak well some sugar corn, and plant a few rows for late roasting ears. It ought to be done during the first week in the month. It is very nice in November for eating and canning.

*Cucumbers and Canteloupes*.—It is not too late, though last month was a better time, to plant a few hills for pickles.

*Strawberry Beds*.—Clean the old beds, cut off all runners not wanted, and loosen the soil with pronged hoe and rake. Prepare a bed, and the first rainy spell set out a new plantation, plants 18 inches apart in the row, and the rows 2 feet apart. Should a dry spell come on, be sure to water freely, so that their growth will not be checked, and they will become large plants before frost, and will bear some next summer.

*Early Yorks*.—The last of the month sow a bed of Early Yorks and other early sorts of cabbage seed, to be planted in the autumn. We shall have more to say when it is time to set them out.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.—This organization, of which W. C. Flagg is President, and G. E. Morrow, Secretary, will hold a session in Philadelphia, commencing on the 14th September next. It seems to be rather a Western institution, chiefly calculated to give prominence and notoriety to a few ambitious men; possibly, we may be in error.

What is the warmest place in the garden? The hot bed.



### ABOUT CALIFORNIA.

One of the subscribers of the MARYLAND FARMER, writes the following from California:

#### THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY,

OR HOW CALIFORNIA IS BEING SETTLED UP.

To persons seeking healthy and lucrative homes, the portion of this valley around the town of *Fresno* presents peculiar attractions. The important points necessary to be carefully studied in selecting a permanent location, are here harmoniously blended, and are so apparent and attractive, that it only requires an inspection and examination for persons to become immediately convinced that *this place is the place to settle*. Here they have as fine and healthy a climate as can be found in the world; a climate peculiarly suited to persons affected with lung or throat diseases, catarrh, etc., and entirely free from chills and fevers. The soil is of a dark sandy loam, very rich, and adapted to the growth of all kinds of grains and grasses, as well as fruits and vegetables of every variety, and *will bear free irrigation without baking and becoming unfit for cultivation*. A railroad, the main stay and prosperity of any country, passes through Fresno to Los Angeles, thus rendering communications with all parts of the State quick and easy, and creating a demand for real estate, which, in a few years, will double or treble the value of property in the neighborhood. In Fresno and the surrounding country a good market is found for all the produce which may be raised. This may sound strange to some of our Eastern readers, unacquainted with the peculiarities of California farming. Here, hardly any farmer believes in mixed agriculture; where a man undertakes to raise wheat, for instance, he buys his vegetables, his butter, his milk, his eggs, his chickens, and in fact, everything outside of his flour, which he generally has ground, or exchanges wheat for it at the mill. So it is with all the various branches of agriculture; each is a separate and distinct business, and each occupies the exclusive attention of the persons engaged in it. The beauty of the situation, too, is attractive and grand. Here is a vast valley or plain, dotted with neat and cosy homes, surrounded with prosperity, and where flowers perpetually bloom, filling the air with delicious fragrance. In the distance, on either side, the mountains loom up, bearing their lofty peaks, as it were, to the heavens, whilst their sides are laden with evergreens and wild flowers of every hue and shape. The neat towns and villages scattered through the valley, and among the foothills, also add to the beauty of the surroundings, clearly showing that success must be crowning the labors of the hus-

bandman in the valley, as well as the miners and stockmen in the hills.

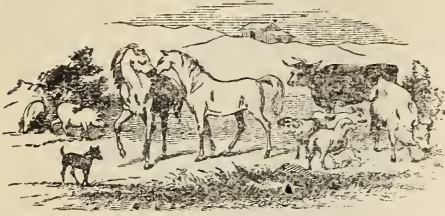
Where water can be had for its irrigation, the success of the farmer, the fruit-grower and the dairyman is assured beyond a doubt. The "Central California Colony," located  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Fresno, embracing at present 4,000 acres, with 16,000 more adjoining, and to be added, is one of the best locations in the State in which to establish a home. The climate, soil, nearness to market and a railroad, and the abundance of water for irrigation, as well as the low price and easy terms, render it a good investment, and within the reach of almost every one. Less than one year ago it was a sheep pasture, with not a house to be seen. Now it can boast of thirty-odd neat and cosy homes, whilst many more tracts have been sold, and will be built upon during the present summer and fall. It is divided into 20-acre farms, with avenues laid out and lined with fruit and shade trees of various kinds. Two acres of the best variety of raisin grapes are planted on each 20-acre tract, and cultivated for two years, free of cost to the purchaser. *Water for irrigation is bought with the land*, for the price of \$1,000, payable \$100 each, \$12.50 a month for 60 months and \$1.50 at the end of that time. But a tax of \$12.50 *per year* is levied upon each 20-acre tract for the purpose of keeping the canals and dams in repair. All agreements are dated back to November 1st, 1875, and persons are required to pay up the back monthly installments together with the \$100 cash. This has to be done in order to wind up the affairs of the Company at some stated time. Persons seeking a home in California would do well to visit this Colony before deciding on any location; it is a chance but seldom offered, and if missed will be regretted. D. M. KENT.

**LATE TURNIPS.**—In his instructive manual on this subject, Mr. Landreth says, of the Flat Dutch (strap-leaf) and the Red Top (strap-leaf) "that they frequently yield abundant crops, sown as late as the 1st of September, though it is not well to depend on such sowings.

"To protect during winter, store in cool, airy cellars, in mounds of earth, or, what is better, in trenches 12 inches wide, and any required length, drawing supplies from one end, and keeping it carefully covered. With plenty of trash over the trench in addition to earth, frost is excluded, and the roots accessible at all times, and thus fresher and better flavored than when kept in a cellar."

We therefore recommend the patrons of the MARYLAND FARMER, if they have not already done so, to sow plenty of this useful root, for winter and spring use.

## Live Stock Register.



For the Maryland Farmer.

### Good Farming—Stock Raising.

We have a great deal of *theory* in the land. I remember reading, very lately, the statement of a farmer who had theorized on the productive capacity of the land, upon the quantity of fertilizing materials he expected to apply, and had estimated the product from this treatment of the land; this is well, for, as Prof. Johnson says, in one of his scientific treatises, "a good theory is the surest guide to a successful practice."

I write now, however, not to advocate the claims of theoretical farming, but to give some statements of the "successful practice" of some good theories by a gentleman, whose transactions in the stock line—cows and sheep—have previously been made a matter of record in the columns of your magazine. I have come across the figures of this practice in the improvement of our breed of hogs, and as it is always encouraging to a farmer to know what has been done, (particularly to one struggling to lift up his modes of practice from routine to a better plan,) I forward them for your benefit.

Hon. Thomas Lansdale, of Triadelphia, Montgomery County, Md., has spent a great deal of time and money in his efforts to improve the native breeds of our stock by judicious *crossing* with thoroughbreds capable of transmitting their established peculiarities; with good natives as a foundation, his success illustrates the real excellence we have in our native stock, and the benefits of combining that with native, foreign, thoroughbred or any other excellence.

First, we have an item of the small pig crop of the summer of 1875; 42 pigs were sold at an average of \$3 a piece, at 6 or 8 weeks old. When we remember the price of old field hogs is usually a dollar or so a head, we see one item of the advantage of selection; and there was ready sale for double the number at this price; another item of advantage, for good stock is, always saleable.

Some of this same stock of pigs (born in March) weighed from 240 to 258 pounds net when killed

in November; only eight months old; you are aware that this is a good weight after the expense of wintering, summering and fattening, as usually practiced among us.

This improved stock, a cross of good natives with Berkshire, is very popular in this section, as others have obtained large returns in weight from their outlay. We find, also, on the credit side of the pig account such entries as these: Eight hogs, \$276.24; six hogs, \$192.76; eight hogs, \$354.

At a time when our grain-raising farmers are depressed by the low price of their produce, in consequence of the large product in other sections, and the facility with which they can compete with us in our own market, would it not be well for our farmers to study out this question of stock raising in the light of such figures as above given, to see if they cannot get more for a bushel of corn, or wheat, or rye, or potatoes, by feeding it, than carrying the great bulk by expensive transportation to an overstocked and hence unremunerative market? thus enriching the farm, increasing its productive capacity, and diminishing the outlay for hands, implements and fertilizers.

D. L.

### A Wonderful Horse Story.

It is stated that Edwin Clinton, brush manufacturer, living at Thirty-sixth and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, has a stallion of his own raising, not quite three years old, who is a curiosity in his way. On a recent cold night the hostler made him an extra warm bed of new straw, and his halter was taken off so as to give him full opportunity to lie down. In the night he came to the conclusion that he was not warm enough, and lifting with his neck some boards placed so as to keep him out of the body of the stable, he went to where fifteen bundles of straw stood, carried them into his stall, shook them all to pieces, and laid down. He then, with his mouth, completely covered himself, so much so that when looked for in the morning he was not to be seen, but the straw told the tale. He gets this disposition to help himself from his mother, who has been seen, when at pasture, to take down the rails of fences, and take her colt in a clover or corn field. She has also been known in the night to break her halter and go to the oats funnel, raise up the slide, let the oats down and help herself. They are of the celebrated Walker breed, of Vermont.

A cheese factory is to be started in Dennysville, Maine, in the spring, that will consume the milk of 100 cows daily; \$700 have been subscribed for the building.



### Why Johnson's Ram Failed to Get a Prize.

Our county fair is just over, but Johnson's Cotswold ram did not take the prize that was offered for the best animal of that kind. Judge Klump was chairman of the committee on rams, and he manifested the deepest interest in Johnson's, indicating clearly that if any sheep ought to take a prize, that one ought to. Johnson's ram was by itself in the pen with a high board pence, and before adjudicating the Judge thought he had better go in and make a close examination of the animal for the purpose of ascertaining the firmness of its wool. As soon as the Judge reached the interior he walked toward the ram, whereupon the ram began to lower his head, and to shake it ominously. Just as the Judge was about to feel the fleece, the ram leaped forward and planted his head in the Judge's stomach, rolling him over on the ground. Before the Judge had time to realize what had happened, the ram came at his again and began a series of promiscuous butts, each given with the precision and force of a pile driver. It butted the Judge on the back, on the ribs, on the arms, on the shoulder-blades, and the bald place on his head, on his shins; it butted his spectacles off; it butted his high hat into silk chaos, it butted him over into the corner, and up against the fence; then it butted four boards off the pen, and escaped into the fair grounds and skeddaddled, and would not wait to have the first prize ticket pinned to his ear. Judge Klump did not go after it. No, no! Four men came and carried him home. The doctor anticipates he will recover by the next fair.—*Michigan Farmer.*

**A DOUBLE CONCEPTION.**—On the 20th of February last, a five-year-old mare belonging to Wm. Driesbach, of Sparta, N. Y., foaled a dead colt, fully developed, and otherwise promising in those points which go to make up a good horse. The mare appeared to be well, and to the surprise of her owner, on the 2d of April following, six weeks after the birth of her foal, gave birth to another colt, which is sound, healthy, well-developed, and in all respects as promising a colt as can be found in the State. This physiological wonder is attracting the attention of the scientists, who will doubtless enlighten the world at no distant day with the result of their investigations. The case is certainly a remarkable one, but it is not without a parallel, even in the human family, the accepted theory being that of a double conception. The mare, some time after being first served, was again in use, receiving the horse, when a second ovum was impregnated, the two fetuses being distinct and disconnected.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

### The Centennial—Stock Show.

After the first of September it is expected that the complete exhibition of various excellent stock will be on the grounds and in the stalls at the Centennial; then the Editors of the MARYLAND FARMER design to visit that great world-wide show, and make a fair report of it for the benefit of such readers as may fail to visit the place for themselves.

All parts of the show, of course, will be highly interesting; but, perhaps, no other portion will be as much so as the stock, grains and substantial fruits; all of which we shall try to report fairly upon, for our readers.

The whole show will be more than an entertainment—it will be a school.

All exhibitors will be ambitious to make the best possible show, in the grand competition which will there take place, and all will be able to learn something of good from all others; and wisdom dictates that all should aim to make the most of the splendid opportunity there presented.

### Centennial Buildings.

The following are the dimensions of the principal buildings in the Centennial Grounds:

Main Exhibition Building, 1,885 feet long by 464 feet wide. Cost \$1,420,000; Art Gallery, or Memorial Hall, 365 feet long by 210 feet wide. This is the permanent building, erected at the expense of the State of Pennsylvania and City of Philadelphia. Cost, \$1,199,275; Machinery Hall 1,402 feet long, by 360 feet wide, with an annex on south side, 208 feet by 210 feet. Cost \$542,300; Horticultural Hall, also a permanent Building. Dimensions, 350 feet long by 160 feet wide. Cost \$246,937; Agricultural Hall consists of a nave and three transepts. The nave is 820 feet long, 125 feet in width. The ground floor is a parallelogram 540 feet by 820 feet. Cost \$196,240; Women's Pavilion, west of Horticultural Hall, covers an area of 30,000 square feet, and is formed by two naves intersecting each other, each 64 feet wide by 192 feet long, having at the end a porch, 8 by 32 feet. The corners formed by the naves are filled out by four pavilions, each 48 feet square. The centre is raised 25 feet higher than the rest of the building and is surmounted by a lantern, with a cupola 90 feet high; United States Exhibition Building, Length, 400 feet; width, 300 feet; Judges' Pavilion, Length, 152 feet; width, 300 feet.

**DEER CREEK FARMER'S CLUB.**—The debates at the monthly meetings of this Society are pleasant and interesting.

## THE DAIRY.



### More Milk with the Cream.

It is the practice with some butter makers, when skimming milk, to remove as little milk as may be practicable; while others prefer to take in bulk about as much milk as cream. C. L. Smith writes, in connection with other topics, that when the milk is put in the pans in a heated condition, and placed in a warm room, perhaps many of the butter globules were exploded by the heat, and that they mingle with the milk like alcohol with water, but to churn all the milk would be to get more butter. There are times when the milk sours before all the cream has risen; yet the milk must be nearly, if not quite as good, from the same cow that is being fed the same food, in a warm morning as it is in a cool morning. But we often get twice the amount of cream in the cool days that we do in the warm days, and the quality is better. Take, for instance, a sultry day of August, when the cream will hardly pay for the labor. Now take a good, cool day, when the milk will yield a nice cream. Is it to be supposed that there is that difference in the milk produced from the same cows on those days, when the cows are fed on the same pasture, that there was in the amount of butter made from their milk by skimming the cream only? My judgment is, that by churning only the cream, the dash of the churn must injure the butter globules, and make the butter salvy, as the friction is more directly applied to them than would be the case if milk was mixed with the cream. From observation, I believe too many butter makers do not skim as deep or churn as much milk as they ought.—*Interior.*

The MARYLAND FARMER for June is on our table, and a most interesting and entertaining number. The *Farmer* is filled with useful and entertaining matter. The kind notices which it has seen fit to give us are fully appreciated and will be remembered.—*Malboro Gazette.*

### "Philadelphia Print" Butter.

Great care, uniformity and system characterize all the processes for making the famous and costly Philadelphia Print Butter. The milking is done quietly and rapidly, the same milk-maid always attending to the same cow. The spring house is usually of stone, on a side hill, the floor covered with running water, and therefore always cool and free from odors. Deep tin pans, painted on the outside, with bails for handling, are filled to the depth of three inches, placed on an oak floor, surrounded with cool, clear water of a temperature of 58 degrees. The cream is taken off in 24 hours, kept in deep vessels holding two gallons, and stirred whenever a new skimming is added. A barrel churn is used, the churning lasting an hour, when a little cold milk is added to cause the butter to gather. The buttermilk drawn off, ice-cold water is added, twice, a few turns given to the churn each time, and the last water is scarcely colored with milk. A gentle rocking of the churn soon collects the butter, which is left two hours to drain off the remaining water through a small hole made for the purpose. The butter is worked by a corrugated wooden roller revolving on a shaft supported over the centre of the table, which also revolves under the roller. The roller does not quite touch the table, so there is no crushing of the particles, but a separation which permits the water or milk to flow away.

A cloth wrung dry in cold spring water is repeatedly pressed upon the butter until not a particle of moisture is seen upon it as it comes from the roller, and the butter begins to adhere to the cloth. This is called "wiping" the butter. An ounce of salt to three pounds of butter is then thoroughly worked in by the aid of the same machine. It is then weighed in pound prints, deposited in trays, and set in water to harden. The next morning it is wrapped in damp cloths, each pound by itself, put in a tin case upon wooden shelves, with two compartments of pounded ice to keep it cool, and surrounded by a cedar tub, it is sent to market and sold at a dollar a pound.

The hands are never allowed to come in contact with the butter, as the cleanest hands impart odors and warmth which injure its flavor and texture.

MARYLAND FARMER.—We welcome into our sanctum the June number of that staid old journal, the MARYLAND FARMER. Its pages are crowded with reading of unusual interest to every farmer. No man who is interested in agriculture can afford to lose the amount of information it furnishes, and we recommend every farmer in the county to take it.—*Rockville Advocate.*



## The Poultry House.



### Hay as Poultry Food.

The *Poultry World* advises the use of hay in the diet of fowls in Winter, as they eat grass to advantage in Summer:

"Bulk in food is required for health, as well for poultry, as man or animals. Rich and concentrated food is not readily digested, and invites disease. It is stated that, in importation, the life of a valuable horse was saved, on shipboard, by feeding to him cut shavings in absence of hay, in order to dilute, so to speak, his grain diet. Some think a craving for bulky food is one chief cause of feather-eating in Winter, or among fowls confined.

Many years ago we knew farmers to cut up clean, bright hay, very fine, and boil it in the bran or buckwheat mush made for fowls, and they liked it much and thrived well on it.

### Mount Vernon Ducking Club.

During the last part of June, the "Mount Vernon Ducking Club," of Washington, D. C. got up one of its very pleasant pic-nic excursions, on the splendid steamer "Mary Washington," down the Potomac, to Mount Vernon Springs, at P. H. Troth's pavilion, in the grove on Dr. E. P. Howland's farm; and we had the honor of an invitation and enjoyed the pleasure of participating in the sumptuous repast furnished by the wives of the officers, Henry Keughling, Major Tappan, Harry King and others, many of the "Potomac Fruit Growers" and "Woodlawn Farmers' Club" were of the party.

Vocal and instrumental music, dancing, and discussions of topics interesting to these societies, constituted a portion of the enjoyments of the occasion: may we be there again.

## Poultry Profits.

Editors of N. O. Our Home Journal:

As there is a great diversity of opinion as to the profits of poultry-raising, allow me to offer my testimony in its favor as one little step toward a decision of that question. For my own satisfaction I kept an accurate account of the expense and income of a limited poultry yard for six months. I was but a beginner at the time, and doubtless committed many errors in the management of my fowls. Yet, the results were so gratifying, and, indeed, surprising, that I offer them to you for publication, hoping that some other laborer in the same vineyard may find encouragement therein.

It is possible that the six months from November 1 to May 1, in which I kept the record, may be the most remunerative of the year, as those are the months in which the winter laying Brahmas distinguish themselves. But the Leghorns and barn-yard fowls give but few eggs in the winter, and the profits from those members of the poultry yard came later in the spring and summer, at which time the chicks also matured and became more valuable. However, I send you the account as it stands.

### EXPENDITURES.

Five Brahma hens and cock.....	\$30 00
Five Leghorn hens and cock.....	30 00
Twelve barn-yard hens.....	6 00
Feed for six months.....	24 00
Lumber for fences and coops.....	14 10
Locks and sash for hen-houses.....	6 50
Whitewashing and gravel.....	4 25
Sulphur, carbolic acid, china eggs.....	1 50
Total.....	\$116 35

### RECEIPTS.

Sale of seventeen dozen Brahma eggs.....	\$51 00
“ of twenty-seven dozen common eggs.....	10 80
“ of five dozen Leghorn eggs.....	7 50
“ of two trios Light Brahmas.....	30 00
“ of twenty young cockerels.....	20 00
“ of five Leghorn hens and cock.....	20 00
“ of Leghorn chicks.....	17 25
“ of four Brahma pullets.....	12 00
Total.....	\$168 55

Have on hand:	
Twelve Brahma hens.....	\$60 00
Two Brahma cocks.....	10 00
Twenty-five chicks.....	12 50
	\$82 50
	168 55
	\$251 05
	116 35

Whole profits.....\$134 70

Respectfully yours,

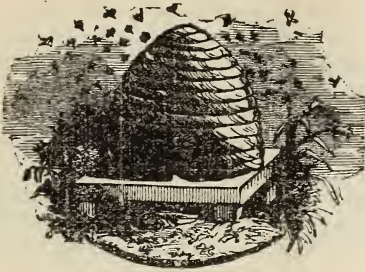
V. C. M.

### Lice on Poultry.

There is perhaps no more effective destroyer of parasites than *carbolic acid*.

It should be sprinkled in the nests and roosts of fowls, and when they are known to be infested, it should be applied within. If persevered with it is sure to vanquish those horrid pests.

## THE APIARY.



### Plurality of Queens in one Hive.

Le Frere Rimauld, of Stavueli, Algeria, has, in *L'Apiculteur*, given an interesting account of the bees of Algeria, from which the following account of their queen-raising is translated: "The Algerian bees bring up an extraordinary number of queens at swarming time. I was much astonished when breaking up the combs of a deserted hive at the great quantity of queen cells it contained. On one comb, I counted thirty-eight, and five combs gave a total of 190, all sealed in that hive in March and April. All these cells were torn open at the bottom. There is yet another observation that very much surprised me. If any one had told me I could not have believed it. All bee-keepers admit that two queens cannot rest in the same hive, that the piping of queens in their cradle determines the issue of the swarm, and that if the weather becomes unfavorable for many days the old queen destroys her rivals, which retards the swarming. Here is a fact to the contrary. On the 22d of March I had a hive where the bees hung out very strongly; all the front of the hive was literally covered with them. On the 30th of the same month I determined to give a cap to that hive, in order to excite the bees to work. Before touching the hive I listened and heard distinctly the piping of several queens. I then lifted the cover to replace it by one with apertures. In so uncovering the hive I found at the top of the combs three young queens already emerged. I left them, and put on the cap. That day the weather changed to wet and cold, and so continued until April 13. Three days after in approaching that hive I heard the piping of three or four queens in the cap. Four days later the same piping made itself heard, and several others in the body of the hive, and five days yet later there was the same sound, queens were, therefore, born all these twelve days. As the hive where these bees were hatched was half an hour's journey from my

house I could not follow the observation. On the 14th of April the weather became fine, and we had on that day a dozen swarms issue, and when I revisited that hive all was quiet—the young queens had gone out with the swarm that stock had thrown. The brother who had the surveillance of that apiary had sent me the swarms without indicating which hives they came from."

**PERFUMES.**—Our fair readers may be interested to learn where, for the most part, the flowers grow the sweet perfume of which is found in those pretty *flacons* on their dressing-tables. The chief places of their growth are the south of France and Piedmont; namely, Montpellier, Grasse, Nîmes, and Nice; these two last especially are the paradise of Violets, and furnish a yearly product of about 13,000 lbs. of violet blossoms. Nice produces a harvest of 100,000 lbs. of Orange blossoms, and Cannes as much again, and of a finer color; 500 lbs. of Orange blossoms yield about 2 lbs. of pure Neroli oil. At Cannes the Acacia thrives well, and produces yearly about 9,000 lbs. of Acacia blossoms. One great perfumery distillery at Cannes uses yearly 140,000 lbs. of Orange blossoms, 140,000 lbs. of Rose leaves, 32,000 lbs. of Jassamine blossoms, 20,000 lbs. of Violets, and 8,000 lbs. of Tuberoses, together with a great many other sweet herbs. The extraction of the ethereal oils, the small quantities of which are mixed in the flowers with such large quantities of other vegetable juices that it requires about 600 lbs. of Rose leaves to win one ounce of Otto Roses, demands a very careful treatment. The French favored by their climate, are the most active, although not always the most careful preparers of perfumes; half of the world is furnished by this branch of their industry.—*Garden.*

### Galena Peaches.

We are informed by J. M. Harris, Esq., of this city, that the peach crop is all right. He has taken off the blanket from his peach orchard and finds the fruit buds swollen, just ready to burst into bloom. Now if any one is disposed to bull the peach market presuming on the general failure of the crop elsewhere, he had better take into the account the probability of a full Galena crop, with its consequent effect on the general market.—*Galena, Ills., Commercial.*

**A HUGE TOMATO PATCH.**—Mr. Jodn B. Davis of Richmond, Va., is perhaps the largest tomato producer in the United States, having over three hundred acres planted in this vegetable near that city. He is largely engaged in the canning business.



## Seed Wheat—Its Preparation.

It is now time to make the best preparation possible for the fall seeding.

In our own experience, we always obtained the surest crop and largest yield when we carefully *brined* our seed. For want of better convenience, we always used a wash-tub, or half of a tight barrel, carefully sawed in two in the middle; into this we put a bucketful of common salt, and poured in as much clean water as would dissolve or saturate it; then pour in as much good, sound seed wheat as the vessel would hold; in a few minutes, when it was fairly settled, skim off the light, foul stuff, and throw into the swill-tub; then stir and skim until no more light stuff would float on top of the brine; then take out the wheat, and spread it on the barn floor, or other dry place, and sprinkle over it ashes, lime or plaster, to dry it for sowing.

Proceed in the same way with as much as you desire to sow, adding salt and water as may be necessary. With this preparation the seed comes up quicker and more evenly, while it is clear of weed-seed and other foul stuff, and is less liable to injury from rust and insects.

It is also a good plan to use the Montgomery zinc screen or cylinder for cleaning the seed before putting it into the brine. These precautions carefully carried out will more than pay the cost and trouble in the clean, sound, increased crop.

The same beneficial results will be realized with rye, oats and barley. Some farmers prefer and use copperas instead of salt; but we always preferred the salt.

For seed corn, as a protection against worms and birds, undoubtedly, copperas is the best; but either are useful.

**GROWING TUBEROSES.**—To cultivate the tuberose, that most beautiful of all plants, says an experienced horticulturist, put the bulbs in six-inch pots, three in each, and use a mixture of equal parts turfy-loam, peat and leaf-mold, and place them in a pit. Give very little water at first; and as they commence to grow freely, increase it, and keep near the glass. When they begin to push up their flower spikes, they will, of necessity, require to be placed where they will have sufficient space for the proper development of the tall spikes.—These will come into bloom from August to October, when they will require a temperature ranging from 60° to 70°, the latter being preferable.—*Scientific American*.

The tobacco grown in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1875, is claimed to be the best raised in the United States last year, and is valued at \$2,000,000.

## SUNSTROKE.

**EDITOR CANADA FARMER:**—The approaching hot weather induces the thought that it will be well to guard against the dangerous effect of sunstroke. I some time ago read of a gentleman who had been affected by this malady, and found that whenever afterwards he ventured to go into sunshine, he was seized with a distressing headache. He covered his head with a *green* umbrella, thinking by that means to avoid the heat of the sun, which he imagined to be the cause; but without its producing any relief. He found much to his surprise on his going out one night into the bright moonlight that his head was similarly affected, and he thought of the words "the sun shall not smite thee by day, nor the moon by night," Ps. cxxi, 6. On reflecting on the subject, he concluded that it was not the *green* rays of the sun that produced the effect, but that it was the *yellow* rays as reflected by the moon that affected him. He therefore determined to try the experiment of covering his head with a *yellow* material, so as to absorb the yellow rays and much to his delight he found that by wearing this yellow covering, he was perfectly secured from pain. I think it would be wise to follow this gentleman's example, and as prevention is better than cure, it may be well to introduce the fashion of wearing a *yellow* muslin round the hat, with the ends hanging down behind, covering the neck and spine, which are liable to be affected as well as the brain. Turmeric yields a cheap yellow dye, and even a straw hat may prove of great service.  
J. F. WILKEY,  
Exeter, England.

**BUCKWHEAT.**—Now is a good time to sow a few acres, or whatever quantity is wanted, of buckwheat; it is a very useful and profitable grain on every farm, large or small; when ground coarsely and made into mush, it affords as good as any possible food for hens, in the winter; with a few spoonfuls of sulphur once a week stirred into the day's batch of food, it will preserve the health of the poultry.

The straw of buckwheat is very good as bedding and litter in yards and stables, and in the pig pen.

Then, buckwheat is profitable and convenient because it can be planted late, and gives a quick return for the outlay, and can be grown tolerably well on any rough or out-of-way piece of land that happened not to be ready or wanted for other crops earlier in the season.

Buckwheat brings a large mass of haulm or stalks which are excellent for plowing-in to afford *humus*, and to mellow the land.

Hence it is wise to grow more or less of this convenient crop.

### Wind Mills.

These are a very useful institution, more so than farmers who have not tried them are apt to think. Placed in a good well, near the house or barn, they save a great amount of labor and time; besides, where water is raised by a wind mill, it will be supplied in more liberal quantity, will be used more freely, than where raised by hand labor, and stock will be supplied more abundantly. And where a brook or spring is some distance off, and not high enough to run to the premises, a wind mill will readily raise the water so that it will run where wanted.

There are several different patterns, all good, that we have seen in operation, doing good service. The "Halliday," the "Eclipse," and the "Marshall" mill. On Dr. E. P. Howland's farm, near Mt. Vernon, Virginia, below Washington city, is one of the Marshall wind mills, in nice operation, and the doctor thinks it the best; he says it is very useful and a great saving. Chas. E. Coffin, Prince George Co., Md., has a wind mill in operation, which works well, but we do not know whose patent it is; all of them are valuable.

Particularly for deep wells, where water has to be raised many feet, are wind mills valuable, as they never get tired, and are as ready to work in the night as in the day-time.

And then they serve a "good turn" in the way of raising water to run into gardens and fields for purposes of irrigation.

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.—"Sator arepo tenet opera rotas."

1. This spells backwards and forwards all the same.

2. Then taking all the first letters of each word spells the first word.

3. Then all the second letters of each word spells the second word.

4 Then all the third, and so on through the fourth and fifth.

5. Then commencing with the last letter of each spells the last word.

6. Then the next to the last of each word, and so on through.

OBITUARY.—We are pained in being compelled to announce the death of an old and highly respected citizen, Dr. L. Mackall, of Georgetown, D. C. He was a profound and liberal thinker on scientific subjects, and an able writer. In the July number of the MARYLAND FARMER was an able article from his pen, entitled "Plain Lessons in Philosophy for Farmers."

### Law in Regard to Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may continue to send them until the arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without notifying publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that "refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud."

6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.

7. If any subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publisher, at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on; and the subscribers will be responsible until an express notice, with the payment of all arrearages, are sent to the publisher.

### Boil it Down.

Here is a good text for the observance of all writers. Be as short and pointed as possible and have the ideas understood. On all subjects use as few words, as may be, to tell the story:

#### BOIL IT DOWN.

Yes, let us boil it down my boys,  
For that's the proper way  
To deal with long-winded bores,  
And make the paper pay.

Who wants to wade through columns long  
Of stale and senseless stuff?  
So give the bright, the witty points,  
The facts—and that's enough!

Boil it down.

### Romantic Story of a Mocking Bird.

The Nashville American says: "Justice Meacham has a mocking bird that was bequeathed him by his daughter Alice, who died about two years ago. At her death the bird ceased to sing. Saturday evening he determined to take it over to his daughter's grave and there release it. That night the bird commenced to sing and has been singing, at intervals, ever since."

BLACK BUGS.—We learn that in Somerset Co. the farmers complain of a small bug, about the size of a flea, which destroys the sweet potato plants.



# HORTICULTURE.

## Preparation for Winter Flowers.

It is best, even in summer, to make a little preparation for winter flowers, and it is surprising what a little forethought will do in this direction. A pot of mignonnette and an other of sweet alyssum cost nothing, and yet nothing will be found more pleasant and attractive in the winter season.—Plants that appear unimportant, almost insignificant, and entirely eclipsed by more ambitious rivals, when the garden is ablaze with its summer glory, sometimes prove to be very queens of beauty when transferred to the sitting room or the bay window.

The balsam is a very desirable plant for winter blooming, particularly the white, and toward autumn we often select cuttings from a few of the finest plants in the garden, and root them in pots for winter flowers. The stocks are equally good. The cobea scandens, and nearly all the climbers make excellent winter bloomers. We mention these things because they are so easily grown, yet every way desirable. To grow plants for winter flowering, seed can be sown about July or August, in a shady, cool place in the garden, or in boxes, the soil being kept well watered, and by autumn plants will be just right to transfer to the house.—Of course, as the plants get large enough to transplant, they must be put in pots in which they are to flower. Mignonnette and sweet alyssum may be sown as late as September. Put from three to six plants in a pot. The Madeira vine tubers may be kept out of the ground till the latter part of June; and if then planted in pots will be in just proper condition to transfer to the house, and will prove no mean ornament to the window garden.

And plants in the open ground that have not bloomed may be taken up carefully and potted, shading a few days after potting, and given a full supply of water.

Look around the garden before frost, and see if you have young and strong plants that proved a little late for out-door flowering, that you would like to grow in pots. If so, take them up with as little disturbance as possible, put in good soil, and treat as previously directed.

JAMES VICK.

TO CLEAN BLACK ALPACA OR MERINO.—Sponge on the right side with a strong tea of fig leaves, and iron on the wrong side.

## SUNFLOWERS—HEALTH.

"There grows the embelm of undying affection," said Joe Ashton, in a tone of mock sentiment, as he pointed to a huge yellow Sunflower which reared its head beside a Dutchman's lowly cottage.

"As the Sunflower turns to her God as he sets, The same look that she turned when he rose,"

quoted Margy, who was, as usual, his companion in the walk. "She should, certainly, feel under obligations to Mr. Moore for thus bringing her into notice. There is little suggestive of poetry sentiment about one of those ugly, flaunting blossoms."

"Nevertheless, she is large enough and yellow enough to bring herself into notice without the poet's aid," replied Joe.

"Who is that you, two, are gossiping about Joe?" inquired his sister; the rest of the party having overtaken them as they sauntered along.

"Only Madame Sunflower," he replied. "We cannot look upon her with Mr. Moore's poetic vision. Perhaps Mr. Dutchman possesses a larger share of the faculty divine."

"I rather imagine Mr. Myers took a more practical view of the subject; and was considering the *health* of his family, when he planted these Sunflowers so near his dwelling," said Dr. Thornton. "This plant has a tendency to *purify* the atmosphere, by absorbing the malaria which pervades most swampy situations, producing low fevers and other insidious diseases.

"But, Mr. Myers' house is on a hill-side and too far from the swamp to have made that an object," said Margy.

"I see quite a number of bee-hives," resumed the Doctor; "and, as these flowers contain a great deal of honey, perhaps, these were planted for the accommodation of those industrious insects."

"I have often eaten the seeds of the Sunflower, when a child," said Honey. "But I can't imagine what I found so palatable about them."

"The seeds," replied Dr. Thornton, "yield an oil almost equal to the olive oil. The Indians make a kind of bread out of them; and some farmers use them for fattening poultry."

"I am seized with a sudden respect for the Sunflower," said Joe, "and, as I see Mrs. Myers in the garden, I will request her to present me with a nosegay."—*Our Home Journal*.

## THE PASSION FLOWER.

BY M. P. HOWLEY, NEWPORT, R. I.

When the Spaniards discovered South America they saw amongst other plants new to them a climbing shrub having from two to three fruit bearing flowers unlike any they had ever seen. One day a priest was preaching to the Peruvians or aboriginal inhabitants amidst the wild scenery of their native forest, his eye suddenly glanced at his curious flower which hung in festoons from the trees over head, and like St. Patrick with the shamrock, he saw with the eye of a saint a vivid picture of the sad story of Calvary. The rings of thread which surround the cup of the flower and which are mottled with blue crimson and white, suggested the crown of thorns, stained with blood. To his mind, tutored by meditation, the five anthers on the stamens represented the five wounds, the styles, the nails which fixed our Blessed Lord to the cross, and the singular column which rises in the centre of the flower was made to bring before the mind of these wild savages the harrowing scene of the second sorrowful Mystery or the most Holy Rosary. So without Bibles or books did this holy man instruct the converts on the passion, and to this day our beautiful creeping garden flower is called the passion flower, which in all languages bears the same name.—*Gar Monthly*.

BEAUTIFUL FERN.—The ferns (brakes as we always called them when a boy) are an interesting family, and for elegant foliage are scarcely surpassed by any other plant. Some are large, rank and elegant; while others are delicate and graceful; but all fresh and beautiful in their particular type of green color.

We used to think the most beautiful one of all, was the little elegant one, which we generally found in the beech and maple woods, near rocky banks, which stood up 6 to 12 inches, on small, smooth stalks of dark color, bright and smooth as small wires, not much bigger than needles or hairs, surmounted with a handsome, lace-like tuft of trembling foliage, drooping a little on all sides from the centre; it was familiarly called "maiden's hair" fern.

When it is imported from the sea islands and other countries, it is of a richer, ranker growth, and is called *Adiantum*. They are easily grown in or out of ferneries or Wardian cases.

COW PEAS.—Correspondents in the Southern states write to make inquiries about cow peas.

They can be procured, at most times, of the dealers in Baltimore, and are generally worth from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel; ground-up they make good feed, and are very good to plow under.

## West Virginia—Blue Grass.

A valued subscriber, in West Virginia, in writing to renew his subscription for the *MARLAND FARMER*, enclosed the following, about, grass, crops &c. We think the specimen of grass which he sends is identical with the celebrated Kentucky "blue grass;" at any rate, it is very like it.

I also send you two stalks of grass; is it and Kentucky Blue Grass one and the same. This is the grass I wrote you about last spring. I sowed forty bushels of it last spring; looking very well. The grasshoppers have been very bad with us for five years; they have killed all our young clover; last year I sowed 8 bushels clover, 8 bushels timothy, and 8 bushels of orchard grass seed. They eat it up; did not leave an acre, except a little orchard grass, in my orchard, where the fowls kept them off.

And this spring they bit my clover off, so you cannot see a stalk; it was set nice; I have some timothy in a rye field that I pastured. I think the best chance for grass is to sow rye early and sow the grass on fresh ground and then pasture until harvest; the pasture pays for the rye and labor, and the young grass gets hardened by being exposed to the sun, and consequently is not killed, as it often does, when you take off a crop of grain.

I ploughed a small piece of poor "hill side" last fall, and on September 1st harrowed and sowed after harrow timothy, and I have a fine set of grass.

We have the chinch bug also in our corn now. Nevertheless we have had these pests, we trust they have been for our good and feel thankful to our Lord and Master for the blessings He has bestowed on us.

Our wheat was good this year and have had a good season so far, and believe in due time the Good Being will remove the pests from our midst. I must close. I remain yours, B. F. B.

GRASS AND CLOVER.—Sow plenty of grass and clover seed with your grain crops this fall. Good sward-land and meadows are really the basis of profitable farming, in most, aye, nearly all localities, and for nearly all purposes.

Where the land is made to produce luxuriant yields of these crops it will grow everything else profitably—every kind of stock included.

If it be desired to make a soil for grain, tobacco, or roots, grass and clover plowed under will do it. If stock raising be the object, good pastures and meadows will accomplish it.

Then sow liberally this fall; and if now neglected do it next spring with spring grains—but do it.



### Keeping Apples.

A report in the New York *Times* says: "We have tried many ways for the safe keeping of apples, but we find none better than to put into clean barrels and head them up tightly, so as to exclude all the air and light possible, and store them in cool, dark, dry cellars. The nearer apples can be kept to the freezing point (32 degrees Fahrenheit) the longer and better they will keep. If the mercury in the cellar sinks a few degrees below this point, apples well headed up in the barrels will not suffer, as wood is a non-conductor of heat, and the life of the apple aids in resisting cold just as the life of the tree resists the rigors of winter. As the apple is the fruit of this country, and is so conducive to health and comfort, it is worth while to put up a few barrels with special reference to next summer's use. For this purpose select the late-keeping varieties, such as Newtown Pippins, Roxbury Russets, or even Northern Spys, Winesaps, Winterblush, and after the barrels are filled shake down among them some plaster (gypsum) till all the interstices are filled. This keeps out the air so effectually that they are virtually canned, and come out the next summer almost as fresh as when picked. We have known Roxbury Russets keep perfectly fresh for years packed in this manner.

**PRESERVATION OF FRUITS.**—A recent writer dissents from the prevalent notion respecting the preservation of fruit, putting forth his experience in the following language: "The surest way to mismanage the apple-store is to pick out the decaying apples. The fact is not generally known, so this note may prove extensively useful. It seems so natural to get rid of rotten apples that I cannot feel surprised if some should doubt my word; but where apples are stored in bulk the decaying fruit should be left untouched until those it is in contact with are required, when, of course, necessity makes an end of the matter. It will be observed that the decaying fruit does not communicate decay to the sound fruit next it. But if you remove it, those it has touched begin to decay directly, so that in place of one bad fruit you have now three or four. Our stores are extensive, and it is an essential part of the management to keep the fruit dark and dry, and never to touch them unless to remove them for the supply of the market. I leave learned men to explain the cause; all I care about is to record the fact for the public advantage.

We read of a Cotswold Ewe, in Wisconsin, sheared the past summer with wool 18 inches long and of a very fine quality.

### The English Walnut.

In confirmation of what was published in May number of the MARYLAND FARMER, we copy the following from the *Germantown Telegraph*:

The MARYLAND FARMER comments on the growth of the English walnut in that and adjoining States as something new and possessing practical interest. What will it say when we tell it that this tree abounds in Newcastle County, Delaware, and in the southeastern portion of Pennsylvania? We have one that has been in full bearing for ten years. It is true it lost its leader in one of our severest winters, some years ago, which has spoilt its symmetry, but it is, notwithstanding as vigorous as a tree can be. It bore in about ten years after being transplanted, and sometimes yields nearly a bushel of fruit. Last year it failed in a crop, having overborne the year before. They will grow in any out-of-the-way place. Ours was planted in the stable yard, which was very hard, and was set out at the request of one of the best friends we ever had, and one of the best men—Dr. Thomas R. Brinckle—who died in 1854.

**A NEW PLANT FOR THE DOORYARD.**—Among the plants distributed this year from the Botanic Garden in Washington, says the *Star*, is the *aralia papyrifera*. This plant produces the beautiful substance known as rice paper; it has soft, downy, palmate leaves; it grows ten feet high, with a stem four inches in diameter, full of white pith, like the elder; in a full grown specimen the pith is about one inch in diameter. It is divided into pieces three inches long, and by the aid of a sharp instrument is unrolled, forming the thin, narrow sheets known as rice paper, greatly used by the Chinese for drawing figures of plants and animals, and also for making artificial flowers. Until about 1850, the source of this substance was unknown to scientists. The Chinese, on inquiry, gave very fanciful figures and descriptions of it, illustrating the fact that then, as now, "for ways that are dark and for tricks that are vain, the heathen Chinese is peculiar." It was first introduced from the island of Formosa to Europe, at Kent Gardens, in 1853; from there it has been widely disseminated. It is almost naturalized in some parts of Australia; in the Southern States, and perhaps California, it will flourish. As an out-door ornamental foliage plant, it is well worthy of cultivation in any part of the country.

During the rain storm on Monday evening a barn on the farm of Mr. JNO. H. TRABAND, near this village, was struck by lightning and considerably damaged.—*Marlboro Gazette*.



*For the Maryland Farmer.*

### Indian Corn—Improvement.

Thanks for the July number of the MARYLAND FARMER—it always meets with a cordial welcome at this office. Some remarks on Corn, in the first article, calls for further testimony in the same line. I wish only to add a word to strengthen the theory entertained by Thomas N. Baden.

For over six years I have been carefully investigating the habits, peculiarities and demands of wheat and corn. Believing that the great decrease in their yield, in the last twenty years, was attributable to a careless selection and saving of seed, I determined to select, save and improve the best for a series of years, to satisfy myself just how far grain can be improved.

In the first place, I examined the stalk, and found on every joint, from the ground to within 5 and 6 of the tassel, an ear, or a place for an ear, under the sheath. Why any one did not fill and become a full ear excited my curiosity to a closer study, the result of which, by repeated experiments, establishes this theory, viz: that three-fourths of all the joints, on every stalk, should bear a full ear.

To prove this fact, in 1870, I commenced my experiments on two varieties of corn—a yellow and a white. In selecting, I took the smallest and handsomest stalks that bore two ears, carefully saving the top one. After a season or two, three-ears were found upon some stalks, which I chose for seed. I so continued to do until the present season, at which time I am able to show ten acres of flourishing corn, more than half the stalks of which now have from 4 to 12 good-sized ears each upon them.

I believe, in its original state, that maize had an ear on every joint, according to the theory above noticed; and that by a proper selection and saving of seed, with right plant-food and culture, the same can be done now.

When my crop is ripe, I will send you a few stalks, to prove the position I here assume

A. E. BLUNT.

*Cleveland, Tennessee, July 11, 1876.*

**APRICOTS AND PEACHES.**—During the first week of last month we eat delicious apricots, brought from California. Also, nice peaches, Hale's Early brought from North Carolina. In back yards and protected places, families can grow apricots, at least enough for home use.

**PEARS.**—Also, on the 13th of July we had very sweet specimens of Manning's Elizabeth pears from Carolina.

### Gardening and Poets.

The London Garden finds in the "Life of Cowper," the following:—Gardening was, of all employments, that in which I succeeded best, though even in this I did not suddenly attain perfection. I began with lettuces and cauliflowers; from thence I proceeded to cucumbers, next to melons. I then purchased an orange tree, to which, in due time, I added three myrtles. These served me day and night for employment for a whole winter. To defend them from the frost in a situation that exposed them to its severity, cost me much ingenuity and much attendance. I continued to give them fire-heat, and have waded night after night, through the snow, (with the bellows under my arm,) just before going to bed, to give the latest possible puff to the embers, lest the frost should seize upon them before morning. Very moderate beginnings have sometimes important consequences. From nursing two or three evergreens I became ambitious enough to want a greenhouse, and accordingly built one which, verse excepted, afforded me amusement for a longer time than any expedient of all the many to which I have fled for refuge from the misery of having nothing to do."

*Burns* says, appealing to his master, the Duke of Athol:

Would then my noble master please  
To grant my highest wishes,  
He'll shade my banks w<sup>th</sup> towering trees  
And bonnie spreading bushes.

*Nature* gives us volumes of fruits which she always prefaces with flowers.

**A NEW PEACH.**—Mr. Josiah Massey, residing near Chester river bridge, in Queen Anne's County, has a peach tree in his orchard which is a sort of anomaly. It was purchased for Hale's Early, and set out with that variety; but ripens two weeks earlier, and is a larger peach. Capt. R. S. Emory, Mr. E. M. Wilkins, and other experienced fruit growers have examined the tree, but have been unable to determine the variety of the fruit.

**PEACHES.**—The early varieties of the fruit will be sufficiently ripe for market by the 20th or 25th July. Isaac N. Mills, Esq., Superintendent of the the Delaware Division of P. W. & B. R. R., estimates that about 1,368,750 baskets will be freighted over the Delaware R. R. this season, and has made preparations accordingly. Out of this number of baskets he estimates that 75,000 will be freighted over the Queen Anne's & Kent Railroad. *Centreville Record.*

Why is an old man like an old deserted house?  
Because his gait is broken, and his locks are few.

### The Weather, Trees and Flowers.

Our Washington Correspondent, "Flora," seems to have gotten the notion that the weather is not freezing over there; just hear her eloquence!

Amn't you tired of being asked, is it hot enough for you? Everything drooping; flowers wilting, in the unmerciful heat; walking on the asphalt pavement burning your feet, almost as badly as walking on metallic plates; and lacking only the showers of ashes to realize the burning of Herculaneum by the fires from the Volcano, whilst the melted concrete sticking to your shoes will do very well for the liquid lava.

Rather, give me the blessed country, with its cool grass and umbrageous shade, for real comfort—'God made the country, man made the town!'

Have the savans of agriculture decided that you can water plants, when the sun is shining? [Yes, if the water be not too cold.] I am led to ask this question from seeing a man, with a hose from a plug, putting water on the delicate plants in public grounds, at 3 o'clock P. M., with the thermometer at 92 degrees; little petunias, trying to peep out, but old Sol curls up their tinted leaves, and they yield to his pressure; the spirited little portulaccas hug the breast of good mother earth and open their petals more defiantly, and present a cheerful border around their timid sisters.

By the way, will you inform your floral readers, where they can get the climbing plant, mentioned in the July number of the FARMER, named *Physanthus Albens*—can we find it at the florists, generally, in this country? [An opportunity for those interested to explain.]

Enclosed I give an extract from the Capital, confirming your view, regarding asphalt pavements, and our beautiful trees; I almost feel like digging away the pavement myself, to save them, and their shades, so grateful to man and beast, when old Sol is so unmerciful.

#### FLORA.

Here is the paragraph from the Capital: "Asphalt and all air-tight pavements will ultimately destroy trees. For example, see I street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth northwest. There is a beautiful row of maples extending the whole square. It will take twenty-five years to replace them; and yet they are rapidly dying, and no effort to save them. By taking up the pavement, properly trimming and nourishing, most of them may be saved. But if they stand another year without this, the most of them will be past redemption. It will be a great loss and a great shame if this is permitted. The roots require light, air and moisture."

EQUAL parts of lime water and new milk, in tablespoonful doses, will cure sick stomach,

### POTOMAC FRUIT GROWERS.

The proceedings of this noted society came too late for any extended notice.

The sample table showed the following flowers and fruits:

#### THE SAMPLE TABLE

next received attention. On it were some splendid specimens of Gladioli from Mr. Saul's floral collections, which set it off to great advantage.

The same member had the following fruits on the table, viz: Pears—Hossenshenk, Doyenne d'Ete. Mulberries—Downing's Everbearing. Gooseberries—Utah, Houghton, Downing's. Currants—Long bunched Red, Red Dutch, Victoria, Prince Albert, Gloria d'Sablans, White Dutch, White Grape, and White Bologna.

Ex-President Gillingham exhibited the following samples of fruits: Peaches—Early Beatrice, do. Louise, do. Revers, Hale's Early. Apples—As-trachan Red, Prince's Early Harvest, Summer Rose, Red June, Pennsylvania Strawberry Early Hagloe, Edwards' Early, American Summer Pearmain, and several others.

Mrs. M. D. Lincoln had on the table some fair blackberries of her own growing at Uniontown, and also a plate of Hale's early peaches.

Mr. Munson exhibited samples of his Beurre Giffard and Doyenne d'Ete Pears, and some peaches of the early Beatrice variety.

Prof. Brainerd read a very instructive paper on the food of plants, from which we shall make extracts.

REMARKS BY EDITOR OF THE MARYLAND FARMER.—We have more than once proved that level culture produced better results than the hilling mode. The ground was plowed deep and fine; then well harrowed; then with a small one horse plow furrows five or six inches deep were run, not more than three feet apart; whether for hills or drills; in these furrows the seed potatoes were dropped, and with same plow were covered by turning the furrow back over the seed. As potatoes like shade and yield best in shaded ground, we covered it with coarse manure or straw, thus avoiding weeds. Then when the potatoes were ripe and ready to dig, we took a larger or two-horse plow and ran it along the row just under the potatoes, which turned them out beautifully, to the tune of 300 to 400 bushels the acre.

A horticulturist sells Baldwin apples at \$10 a barrel. He takes a slip of paper and cuts children's names; then places the paper around the apples when they begin to color, and in a week or two, Mamie, Jamie, Johnny, Minnie or Susie appear on the apples in large, red letters. These picked and barreled by themselves bring fancy prices.

A STRONG solution of carbolic acid and water, poured into holes, kills all the ants it touches, and the survivors immediately take themselves off.



THE  
MARYLAND FARMER,  
A STANDARD MAGAZINE.

EZRA WHITMAN,  
Proprietor

S. SANDS MILLS, } Conducting Editors.  
D. S. CURTISS, }

W. W. W. BOWIE, Associate Editor

OFFICE, 145 WEST PRATT STREET,  
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BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 1, 1876.

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One dollar and fifty cents per annum, in advance.  
Five copies and more, one dollar each.

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Special Contributors for 1876.

N. B. Worthington,  
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Dr. E. J. Henkle,  
John Merryman,  
Ed. L. F. Hardcastle,  
D. Lawrence,  
Col. J. W. Ware,

John Carroll Walsh,  
John Lee Carroll,  
John Feast,  
D. Z. Evans, Jr.,  
John F. Wolfinger,  
Dr. Louis Mackall.

How It Was Done.

Frequently, our new subscribers say—"We were shown a copy of the MARYLAND FARMER by such a neighbor, and liked it so well that we concluded at once to subscribe; had we known its value before we would sooner have taken it."

Thus, our generous subscribers will do us and others a benefit, in showing their papers and calling attention to them; and we will be enabled to be of more service to all.

We have received such favors from many, for which we are truly thankful, and we want to be thankful to many more, just such friends.

DEFERRED.—Our usual interesting California letter was received after the FARMER was nearly all in type, too late for insertion now, but it will appear in next number, and is of a character to keep, and then be read with a zest.

THOSE REMINDERS.—Many gentlemen whom we have indulged several years without calling for pay—and to whom we have sent cards—are now paying up cheerfully, like honorable, worthy men as they are; but there are a few growlers that are glad to have the paper while not called to pay—then, they deny, and make frivolous excuses; but we are glad to know there are but few such; we are thankful that most of our friends are prompt and fair.

PRICE OF WHEAT.—Wheat sells this season from \$1.10 to \$1.30. When the farmer is reasonably judicious and economical in managing his operations, he will realize a higher profit on his business if he gets \$1.10 per bushel for his wheat, than is realized by most of the mechanics who make his tools, or the merchants who sell him clothing and shoes.

But wheat even at \$1.50 per bushel is not the most profitable part of a farmer's operations, if he wisely adapt seed, soil, season and other circumstances in the best manner that may be, when market and transportation are also considered.

SALT AND TURNIPS.—Where early crops are gotten off the ground, by this time, it may be profitably sowed to turnips; and it will richly pay to sow broadcast about five bushels of fine salt and something more of lime or ashes to the acre, to be thoroughly harrowed in before or with the seed.—It will stimulate the growth and increase the yield, besides very much preventing the injury by worms and other insects.

WEEDS.—It is hardly necessary to remind farmers that it is now time to kill weeds before they ripen seeds.

Salt may be a great help in exterminating weeds and thistles; it alone kills them, in many instances, when thrown on the roots; but it is most effectual by inducing sheep and cattle to know them deep into the ground to get the salt,

HOGS AND INSECTS.—Much may be done toward ridding next year's fruit crop of insects, by letting hogs, or small pigs, run in the orchard soon as young fruit begins to drop, as they will eat it and the insects with it.

OLD VIRGINIA NEVER TIRE.—While our friends generally are responding to our calls for the payment of arrearages, Virginia is rather ahead, more in proportion, having paid from that State, thus far, than from the others; and all have our thanks for their promptness in favoring us in this way.



### The South, or the West.

In the Southern States are vast quantities of good lands for sale, at very low prices, and awaiting industrious cultivators; they are in reach of every civilized enjoyment, of home, society, education and churches.

We are very partial to the West—have spent much of our life in several of the Western States—our most pleasant, as well as most sorrowful memories are associated with Western life; and a young man, just beginning life's career, with plenty of vigor and very little money, we should be inclined, at once, to strike out for the free, virgin lands of the New States, which we could have free of price, simply for the occupying and cultivating them.

But had we capital, even a few hundred dollars in money, with middle age upon us, we should prefer to buy land in Maryland, Virginia, or other Southern State, to settling on the frontiers. We can speak understandingly, for we have had the experience and observation of several year's residence in both sections. Then, think of the Indians.

In most of the Western country there is more certainty of malarious diseases, with less facilities for cure and comfort. There are more destitution and hardships, with less relief and assistance.

To be sure, the land is cheaper and more productive, but crops are less profitable, for the prices are low and expense of freights to market very high. A crop of corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, tobacco, or other product, produced beyond the Mississippi, will not return to the producer more than one-half of the net profit that is realized by the producers in Maryland, Virginia, Carolinas, or other Southern States.

Then, most articles that the farmer has to buy are more costly in the West than in the South—such as groceries, dry goods, iron ware, farming implements, wagons, &c.; while nothing is cheaper in the former than in the latter locality, except simply the articles produced by the farmer; so that, in fact, it is very little cheaper to live in the new States than in the old ones; except, that in the former they buy fewer comforts and almost no luxuries; in short, at the far West, living is somewhat cheaper because it is poorer; and this, in fact, is the only sound argument that can be urged in favor of the West—it tends to greater economy and less extravagance—to an extent, making a "virtue of necessity."

Farmers, who are ready and able to buy farms, and wishing for the full advantages of society and the maximum of comforts, of home, schools and

churches, will far more fully realize their wishes by buying the old, improved farms among settled and cultivated people of the Southern States.

Here, they are very near the large and original markets—accessible at comparatively small cost—for both the sale of their own products and the purchase of necessities and luxuries.

So, we unhesitatingly and understandingly say, it is advisable to buy these old, cheap-priced lands, in a most congenial clime, rather than going West.

For young men, without money to buy with, the free government lands of the West, of course, are desirable.

**STIEFF'S PIANOS.**—At the Centennial these instruments are very popular, as shown at the daily piano "recitals" or concerts in the Piano Department (Main Hall) of Charles M. Stieff, of this city. The pianist is Mr. H. Bialla. The programmes are admirably selected, and the performances attract large audiences. Mr. Stieff exhibits several instruments, "Grand," "Square," "Boudoir," &c., which are highly extolled for the sweetness, purity and volume of their tone and their beautiful workmanship. One of the curiosities of the Centennial is a piano exhibited by Mr. Stieff, made by Johannes Christian Schreiber, of Amsterdam, in 1745.

**EAST AND WEST.**—Since Nebraska must supply the operators of New England woolen mills with bread and meat, why not bring them out here where they can find superior advantages in their business, and we can save the freight that it costs to ship grain and beef east.—*Western Nebraskan*.

The above has the sound of true metal, and should every town in the State talk and act that way it would not be long ere factories of every kind would be as thick in Nebraska as they now are in New England, and our State would contain a million and a half of people.—*Omaha Centre-Union*.

**WHEAT IN VIRGINIA.**—We take the following item from the *Wytheville Enterprise*, published in the celebrated "blue grass" region of Virginia:

We were informed a few days ago, by a reliable Granger, that he examined, in a lot belonging to Mr. D. S. Pierce, a bunch of wheat, the product of one grain, and ascertained that the yield from it was 1,575 grains. The number of stalks was 35, number grains to the head averaged 45.

**SOUTHERN PLANTER AND FARMER.**—We are glad the above paper gives its readers our advice about *Sunflowers*, because it is sound and useful; but it would be more creditable to that paper if it would give proper credit,

## Seed Corn Selection.

The readers of the MARYLAND FARMER will remember that it has been more than once stated in these columns, that kernels from the *but-end* of the ear when planted will come up sooner and ripen earlier, and give better, heavier yield than kernels from the top part of the ear; this is because the but-end kernels form and ripen earlier, their silks come out and are fertilized by the pollen first.

Therefore, farmers will do well to remember these facts in selecting their seed the coming fall.

The following is in confirmation of part of the above facts:

The *Farmers' Monthly* says: "A farmer states that he planted five rows of corn with seed taken from three inches below the top of the ear, rejecting the imperfect grains at the extreme point; then five rows taken from the middle and base of the ear, rejecting the imperfect grains at the butt. The result was, that, the five rows planted from the middle and butt of the ear ripened about two and a half weeks before the other rows, the corn of the former being better eared and filled to the end of the cob."

PATTERSON PARK.—This charming resort, for the people's breathing solace, is now in fine condition; pity the city had not more of public lungs for its population. We found Mr. Frazer, with his corps of assistants, busy in improving the place and making things comfortable, generally; how happy the contrast between the *now* civic delights and the war terrors of this locality in former days—the old-time forts and breastworks are now pleasant promenades and cozy seats for rest.

A VISIT.—We had a pleasant call from Bro. A. J. WEDDERBURN, last month. He is the publisher of the *Grange* paper, at Alexandria, Va. He has recently bought four acres of land, and is going into farming on a considerable scale. We wish him happy success in both undertakings.

WONDERFUL YIELD.—In a garden at Hovington, England, a single grain of wheat produced 63 heads, containing 3,000 grains of wheat; this is three thousand fold of yield for the seed sown; and shows what can be done with seed and soil when all the conditions are favorable, and as they should be.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—The annual fair of Carroll County, will be held at Westminster, during the first week in October.

The Alleghany County fair will be held on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th days of October.

## POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

At a recent meeting of the Shenandoah Valley Agricultural Society the following resolution was adopted, in regard to Prof. B. H. Benton's School:

*Resolved*, that we recommend Polytechnic Institute, to all who propose to patronize a good school at a moderate cost, and especially, to those who wish to procure an Agricultural Education, as having many advantages over any other Institute in the Valley.

Prof. Benton has not only an extensive Laboratory, well filled with apparatus but he also teaches the practical as well as theoretical, agricultural Chemistry. G. R. CALVERT, President, J. A. ROLLER, Secretary.

## California Pie Melon.

PARIS, FRANCE, June 16, 1876.

*Ezra Whitman, Esq.*

SIR—The MARYLAND FARMER for June, (p. 173,) contains interesting information concerning the *Pie Melons*. We should be much obliged to you if you would kindly procure for us, from your friend on the Sacramento River, a small sample of the very melon and seed he has been growing on his farm, in 1854 or 1855. We should like to give it a trial against our own varieties; especially so as the variety referred to seems to be an extremely hardy one.

Our agents, in New York, Messrs. Pabst & Esch, (P. O. box 4066) 11 Murray Street, will pay the expenses, &c.

Thanking you, beforehand, for your attention, we remain, sir, yours faithfully,

VILMORIN, ANDREUX & Co.,  
Paris, France. Seedsmen.

CROP OF TOBACCO.—We learn from a gentleman of extensive information on the subject, that there will not be a half crop of tobacco grown in that fine tobacco region—the Piedmont and Potomac valleys, owing to the destruction of plants by the fly in the seed beds. We hear also discouraging reports of the crop in portions of Maryland and other States.

SURPLUS MELONS.—About the best use a farmer can make of the unsaleable melons is to feed them to the milch cows, at night, when they come to the stalls or yards; they will increase the quantity and improve the quality of milk of the cows.

IRON AND ORCHARDS.—Fruit trees are rendered more healthy and the fruit more sound by driving nails into the bodies of the trees, or by burying iron scraps and filings about the roots, with lime or ashes.



### Maryland Agricultural College.

The examinations having been gone through with the previous days, at this College, the Commencement exercises took place on Tuesday, in the presence of Gov. JOHN LEE CARROLL, Col. D. S. CURTISS, Editor of the *Maryland Farmer*, Rev. JOHN B. WILLIAMS, of Bladensburg, CHARLES B. CALVERT, of the Board of Trustees, Prof. N. C. BROOKS, of Baltimore, and many friends of the students, including a large number of ladies.

Morgan's Band, of Washington, furnished the music. Opening prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Williams. An address, on the Problem of Life, was to have been read by John L. Worthington, but on account of sickness he was prevented, and Wm. J. Blair was substituted, and read a very instructive paper on the history, application and mission of Chemistry. T. H. Thomas, of St. Mary's, delivered the Valedictory of the class.

The degree of B. S. (Bachelor of Science) was conferred on W. J. Blair, John L. Worthington and T. H. Thomas, of the class of 1876; the diplomas being presented by Gov. Carroll, accompanied by an appropriate and impressive address, in which he spoke of the many difficulties which had heretofore surrounded the College, and congratulated its friends that as it was out of debt and in the hands of an excellent administration, a career of success was now before it, and attributing, in a large measure, the improved condition and prospects of the College, to the zeal and ability of Capt. W. H. Parker, the President of the faculty.

The degree of A. M. was conferred upon Rev. Oliver C. Miller, and Mr. R. S. Henry, former graduates of this College.

Ex-Gov. Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina, delivered the oration, which was very eloquent, and contained strong arguments in favor of educating the youth of the country in agriculture. The value of a proper knowledge of the science and art of agriculture was estimated by the power of food-producing nations, showing its bearing upon their political power and influence. The corruption in politics comes principally from the cities and trading communities, while political honesty and virtue were mostly to be found in agricultural communities. He discussed at length the agricultural character of the nations of the old world, and compared the resources of this country with them, showing that the United States was able, under proper conditions, to produce food for all the rest of the world. He showed by ample statistics the vast possibilities of the soil to produce, under intelligence, scientific culture, immensely more than it now does, to feed the people of the world. By

request of the professors and class, this very able address is to be published, and the readers of the *Maryland Farmer* will have the benefits of a large portion of it.

Gov. Vance has a son being educated at this College.

A profusion of rare and beautiful flowers, in many pretty designs, was presented to the graduates and to Gov. Vance.

After the exercises were concluded a very elegant collation or luncheon was prepared and presided over by Mrs. Parker, the very charming wife of President Parker, at their neat and cozy residence, where the company were all social and joyous.

In the evening a pleasant ball was enjoyed, particularly by the younger portion of the assemblage.

Altogether, this occasion will long be recalled with useful and happy memories, by those interested.

The whole number of students in attendance during the year, we are informed, was 77; with a prospect of increased numbers during the coming year.

Now let us have instructive experiments and practical developments in agriculture, on this large farm, to demonstrate the value of the science there taught, that the State may see and realize the genuine value of agricultural schooling.

**KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS.**—This system of rudimentary teaching was discussed and approved at the recent session of the National Educational Association.

Mrs. M. A. Stone, of Connecticut, presided in the department of elementary schools, Z. Richards, of Washington, D. C., secretary. Madame Kraus-Boelte presented illustrations of kindergarten instructions, with models and appliances for teaching.

A paper was read by Prof. M. A. Newell on "The Practical Aspects of Object Teaching." He advocated the kindergarten system in all the elementary grades.

From what we have seen of the Kindergarten School, particularly those taught by Mrs. Pollock and her daughter, we believe them to be the best.

The *MARYLAND FARMER* for June has arrived. Its contents will interest every practical and thorough farmer, who chances to see it, and if they act on the suggestions therein contained, it cannot but be of great financial benefit to them. Price of subscription \$1.50 per annum.—*Somerset Herald*.

**STUMP PULLERS.**—Which is the best, and where are they? A correspondent writes us to learn these facts.



### Large Pennsylvania Farm.

Speaking of large and small farms in Pennsylvania, the *Reading Times* holds the following:

"Farms ranging from ten to one hundred acres are found in many counties, while a few contain farms of from two to five hundred acres. The largest land estate in the Commonwealth, and devoted almost entirely to farming purposes, is that situated at Cornwall, Lebanon County, and contains

TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND ACRES.

It is owned by the heirs of Robert W. and William Coleman. The residence of the proprietors is at Cornwall, six miles south of Lebanon, and is reached over the Cornwall turnpike, probably the finest road in the State, on which not a stone or rut can be seen. This farm is not divided into distant tracts, but is one contiguous body, and comprises about 15,000 acres of woodland, 105½ acres of iron ore, known as the Cornwall Ore Hills, while the remainder is in the highest state of cultivation. Some idea of its extent may be formed from the fact that it would occupy the better part of three days to drive round it. There are about fifty miles of road traversing the estate and in daily use. One of these roads has a continuous length of ten miles. There are engaged in the direction and control of this estate, one manager-in-chief with six assistants under him, while the tenantry compose a body of about one thousand men, women and children. Hundreds of the best draught horses and roadsters, and the choicest strains of cattle and sheep can here be seen, while stock raising is a specialty."

WRITE, WRITE!—We should be glad to receive short articles from one or two persons, even from every subscriber, in each town, in regard to farm, fruit and stock matters, or any other subject interesting to farmers. Give us an account of your own operations and experiments; and of others.

No matter if you don't write so smoothly as some others; give us the facts and ideas, in a few words, and we will put them in good shape if they need it.

This is the way to make the Farmer useful to yourself and to others—to make it all right.

We want 10,000 subscribers in this state, and as many more in the other states—to build up state and city.

WHEAT YIELD.—Those of our farmers who have threshed their wheat say the yield is not so prolific as was anticipated, and as the growth of straw seemed to warrant. The Fultz variety is said to yield poorly this season. It ripened too fast. W. T. P. Turpin, Esq., who has threshed a portion of his crop, reports that the yield is about 12 bushels per acre. This is a small crop for his land.—*Ex.*

### An Old Newspaper Account.

A farmer of this county, several years ago, had in his employ as a farm laborer, a man who subscribed to a paper published at Westchester, Pa. After the paper had been coming some time the man had his address changed from his own to his employer's name, so that it would be sure to reach him every week. The paper continued coming on for a number of years when the farmer ordered it discontinued. The publisher paid no attention to the notice to discontinue, but kept sending the paper on. Again the farmer ordered the paper stopped, and the postmaster returned it to the publisher, who then made out his bill in the name of the farmer, for twenty-five years subscription, sent it to a magistrate in his neighborhood, with orders to sue for the amount—\$37.50. Suit was brought and a trial had, the magistrate giving judgment against the farmer for the whole amount, and he paid it without another word. If there is a similar case in the country to this one we have not heard of it.—*Marlboro' Gazette.*

What we have to say about this is, every one should be allowed to stop the paper when he wishes, if he *pays up all arrearages due.*

THE RIGHT TALK.—Ira H., a subscriber, in South Carolina writes—"I have the finest crop in my neighborhood; and have been profited no little by your valuable magazine; I don't see how I can get along without the *Maryland Farmer*, after reading it so long; you can keep sending it on, and I'll pay for it, if we have to leave a yard or two out of the old lady's dress, and I take a few less todies and tobacco."

Economy, industry and good management will always make farming pay, and pay for the papers.

ABOUT CHURNS.—J. T. L., a worthy subscriber, in South Carolina, asks which is the most popular churn.

There are several that are popular in this region; among them the "Blanchard Churn," the "Cylindrical" and the "Thermometer" churns; but so far as we can learn the *Blanchard* is the most generally approved. Any of these can be bought of E. Whitman & Sons, in this city, at fair prices.

Perhaps some of our readers can give satisfactory information, based on experience, as to the respective merits of churns.

PEAS AND LIME.—One of our respected subscribers, "R. S." in Virginia sends us an acceptable communication, too late for this month—will appear next.

## United States Centennial Commission.

## BUTTER AND CHEESE.

A special exhibition of Autumn Butter and Cheese will be held from October 17th to November 1st. The Dairy Building will be ready for the reception of exhibits at any time prior to the latter date.

1. Butter will be judged as to make, color, flavor, texture, solidity and keeping quality. Cheese will be judged as to quality, make, texture, keeping, flavor and color.

2. If the space left opposite the several questions is found to be insufficient for a satisfactory statement in reply, the answers may be written on separate sheets of paper, numbered to correspond with the questions.

A. T. GOSHORN, *Director-General.*

FRANCIS A. WALKER, *Chief Bureau of Awards.*

## Passengers on Railroads.

James W. Bass, a lawyer of Fond-du-Lac, Wis., has obtained a verdict for \$4,500 damages against the Northwestern Railway for injuries in being forcibly ejected from the ladies' car on one of its trains. Bass began his suit in June, 1872, and then obtained a verdict for \$4,500. The Supreme Court granted a new trial of the case, and another jury confirmed the decision of the former.

**BUTTER.**—The *Tecumseth Record* tells us that Mr. Charles Davis, a son of Capt. E. Davis, of Clinton, a farmer in Franklin, from January 1st, 1875, to January 1st, 1876, using the milk of four cows, made 1,022 pounds of butter. After furnishing two families with butter during the year, he sold the remainder for \$182.18. Who can tell us a better record?

**BUCKWHEAT.**—For August work, Mr. Landreth says: "*Buckwheat* is now sown. Where the climate is propitious for this crop, it is valuable in a money aspect; but aside from that, it is desirable as one of the many good things abounding in the family of a well-to-do farmer. "Buckwheat cakes and sausages" bring to mind the cozy winter evening meal, after the day's exposure—the bright fire lighting up the apartment, giving tone and cheerfulness to all within."

A stock company has been organized by several wholesale grocers in Boston for the manufacture of tobacco. Each firm contributes \$10,000 to the capital. Several of the Portland wholesale houses are also considering the question, and may unite with the Boston firms. They intend to manufacture for the trade.

## Canada at the Centennial.

The Canadian display at Philadelphia exceeds anticipations, surprising even Americans into an acknowledgment of its superiority. In furs and raw materials, the Dominion stands almost unrivalled: her agricultural and other industrial machinery is unsurpassed, while in many of the higher branches of art she will be able to hold her own with the most advanced nations. She is the only country that feels justified in sending out musical instruments in rivalry with those of New York and Boston. Her marble work, elegant furniture, boots and shoes, pottery, &c., are attracting attention and eliciting encomiums on every hand. We have little doubt too, that when the proper time arrives, she will give an equally good account of herself in agricultural products, roots, fruits, grain and vegetables, the special exhibition of which is to extend off and on from July to November. Her list of stock entries recently completed, leads to the expectation that she will not be behind hand in that department. The Commissioners have made requisition for 300 stalls, and as free transportation home is granted by the railroads, and the occasion offers an unprecedented opportunity for sale of animals while on show, the display will no doubt, be choice. The short-horn, Hereford, Devon, Galloway, Cotswold, Southdown and other interests are to be well represented.

Altogether Canadians may justly feel proud of the exhibition, which, should it fail in other respects, has already accomplished for them one great object, viz. that of placing their country in its proper light before the world.—*Canada Farmer.*

**OUR CENTENNIAL.**—Such is the title of a heroic, historical poem, written by D. P. Smith, Esq., of Collingwood, Va., with a copy of which the author has favored us.

Mr. Smith is a hard-working farmer, owning and cultivating a small farm, which is a part of the old "Mt. Vernon estate." It is a handsome little volume, of 138 pages, written in heroic verse; the rhythm and metre are smooth and flowing, while the sentiments are patriotic and instructive. The poem reviews the early settlement of our continent; notes the wrongs which impelled our separation from the British Crown, the hardships of winning Freedom, and gives a history of our progress during the past hundred years.

**MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.**—Commencement exercises, together with a ball in the evening, took place at this excellent college on Tuesday, June 27.

A full account will be given in other pages.



### National Educational Association.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the above noble association was held at the Academy of Music, in the city of Baltimore, on the 10th, 11th and 12th of July past.

The attendance was large, composed of representatives from most of the States, and many residents of Baltimore and Maryland, in which ladies largely predominated.

After opening with prayer and music, addresses of welcome were delivered by Gov. Carroll and Mayor Latrobe; and responded to by Prof. W. F. Phelps, of Minnesota, President of the Association.

The proceedings consisted of very able written addresses and general discussions, on various subjects connected with general and special education; rudimental, normal and university education; and some exercises in music, by volunteers of Baltimore.

We have space for only partial notice of proceedings. As a whole, the body was composed of men and women who will compare favorably, in point of mental power and culture, with any equal number who have ever met here. We were glad to meet, among others, Mrs. Carr, of California, a lady of talent and culture, the wife of Prof. E. S. Carr, the popular Superintendent of Public Instruction of California.

#### IMPORTANT COMMITTEES.

On motion of Prof. Tappan, of Ohio, a committee, composed of Prof. White, of Illinois, M. A. Newell, of Baltimore; John Hancock, of Ohio; James Cruikshank, of N. Y., and Prof. Tappan, were appointed on finances.

On motion of Mr. Hinkle, of Ohio, J. P. Wickersham, of Pennsylvania; W. H. Ruffin, of Virginia; J. H. Hoose, of N. Y.; J. B. Mallon, of Ga., and J. H. Smart, were appointed a committee on bureau of education and on public lands.

We shall have more to say on this meeting in a future number of the MARYLAND FARMER.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.—This much sought after and deservedly popular monthly visitor of the farmer, for July, has already been received. The contents of the present number is both useful and interesting. Every farmer in the land should not fail to procure a copy.—*Frederick Examiner*.

MARYLAND FARMER.—The July number of this valuable agricultural monthly is to hand, filled with its usual variety of articles on subjects of interest to farmers. S. Sands Mills and D. S. Curtiss Editors. E. Whitman, publisher.—*Wytheville Enterprise*.

### WEATHER AND WATER.

During June and July we have suffered less from effects of drouth than for some previous years, although the temperature has been hotter, but we had more frequent showers of rain.

According to reports of the Signal Service, which have been sent us, the average temperature in the Middle States was 74.3 degrees against 71.3 degrees for previous years. The rain fall was 3.79 inches against 3.70 for many years before.

During first two weeks in July the thermometer indicated, frequently, in the 90's, and even as high as 102 degrees sometimes.

### Hops and Roots.

The Utica (N. Y.) *Herald*, of May 23, has the following:

"There has been a small inquiry from brewers at unchanged prices. Holders will soon begin to speculate on the chances of the coming crop. Present indications point to a good yield, both at home and abroad, though it is rather early in the season to judge much of the chances beyond the fact that the roots in most of the important districts have wintered well. This week will about finish the first tying.

Hop roots are bringing only 35 cents per bushel last year the price was \$5."

### Keep Making up Clubs.

See notice of important offers about Clubs of subscribers to the MARYLAND FARMER, on another page. Too many cannot be gotten, either for our good, or the good of readers; keep on getting them up; \$1.00 each for five and upwards.

Then notice the MONEY PREMIUMS.

CROPS.—Corn and Cotton are looking well. The season has been favorable for cultivation, and if the weather continues open a few days longer it will be beyond the contingency of destruction from grass.

Wheat prospect is unusually fine. No rust thus far, and forward wheat may be regarded as beyond damage from this source.

Oats are unusually fine, and in this locality promises a better harvest than for several years past.—*Biblical Recorder*.

CROPS.—The farmers of this vicinity have great cause to rejoice at the prospects for good crops. The wheat crop is certainly one of the most promising that we have ever seen, and vegetation generally is flourishing nicely.—*Rockville Advocate*.

RAISE ALL THE TURKEYS YOU CAN.—It is well known that turkeys will destroy all the tobacco worms they can get at; and now we have the following evidence that they will devour the hated potato bug.

The *Hartford Courant* says: "It is pretty well established that if there's any bug especially disgusting the turkey will look out for it. In the California regions last year the best fields were saved from complete destruction by caterpillars by these birds, and now it has been found out over in Rhode Island that the potato-bug is the favorite food for turkeys, and a nourishment upon which it fattens liberally. No doubt, if there should come along any other pest to rival caterpillars and beetles, the turkey would also devour that. Certainly the bird has earned a place at our Thanksgiving table, even if these interesting developements as to its developement create a wonder regarding the peculiar sweetness of its flesh."

BROWN BREAD AND HEALTH.—It is the wish and purpose of the publisher and editors of the *MARYLAND FARMER* to promote the prosperity and happiness of its readers as much as it is in their power to do; hence, whatever they can do to secure their highest health as well as profits they will earnestly and steadily aim at, in these columns.

Comfortable health is as important, even more so, to the farmer as luxuriant crops; health before wealth.

Now, by numerous trials, for many years, we have fully proved that we enjoyed more regular and comfortable digestion and health, when eating Graham or brown bread daily, than when we eat only bread made of fine flour.

SAD COMMENTARY ON THE TIMES.—The thirst for show and extravagant display has filled the country with rogues in high places. A recent and most disgraceful case occurred at the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Nine cadet midshipmen of the second and third classes were required to resign last month and suffer ejection from the Academy for theft.—*Maitland Gazette*.

A FLORAL FREAK.—Mr. Richard Moore left at our office one day this week a singular growth taken from a rose bush in the yard of St. Charles hotel of that place. It is a soft ball, about an inch in diameter, of a light green color, and composed of fine fibrous substance resembling hair or worsted. It has embedded in it a partially developed bud of the rose. What is it—a fungus growth, or a new development of a species?—*Port Tobacco Times*.

DAWSON LAWRENCE, of Clarkesville, has out a handsome catalogue of *Fertilizers*, which he offers to the farmers at fair prices and reasonable terms.

TO CURE SMALL-POX.—A writer in California says:

"Here is the recipe as I have used it and cured my children of scarlet fever; here it is as I have used it to cure the small pox; when learned physicians said the patient must die, it cured:

Sulphate of zinc, one grain, fox glove (*digitalis*), one grain; half teaspoonful of sugar, mix with two tablespoonfuls of water. When thoroughly mixed add four ounces of water. Take a spoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child smaller doses, according to age. If countries would compel their physicians to use this, there would be no need of pest-houses. If you value advice and experience use this for that terrible disease."

PLEASANT INTERVIEW.—We had a pleasant call from Judge Watts, of Raleigh, N. C. Judge Watts says he has discovered an effectual method of keeping the fly off the tobacco plants, and to rid houses of mosquitos and flies; he was on his way to Washington to get out a patent for it.

He says he succeeds in raising the best of cotton and large yields from sowing the seed broadcast, and then harrowing the field when the plants are first up.

He plows the land in the winter, and then again just before planting, which destroys the weeds.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—Mr. Poisal of the St. Michael's *Comet and Advertiser* announces in the last issue of that journal that he has disposed of his interest in the *Comet and Advertiser* to Professor George E. Hadaway, of the St. Michaels High School. Mr. Hadaway, is the founder of the *Comet*, and is well and favorably known as a ready and pointed writer.—*Record*.

The prospects for the wheat crop in Missouri are better than for some years past. The acreage planted is about the same as last year. But the acreage of corn is not so large. Crop prospects generally are very flattering.—*Daily News*.

CROPS IN LOUISIANA.—A subscriber, J. G., writes us from Iberville, La., that the "crops in that Parish are very good; corn enough for our supplies; cane promises a good crop; and from reports the same may be said of adjoining Parishes.

The Kansas Horticultural Society is urging the importance of State experimental stations for both agricultural and horticultural information.

Agricultural Hall is 826 feet long and 540 feet wide. Cost \$300,000.



**WATER IN WINTER.**—Cows giving milk need an abundance of water. The dry hay usually given affords little material for milk, and even with abundance of roots, unless water is placed within easy reach, cows will tend to fatten rather than to milk production. A great difficulty in cold weather is in having water so far from the yard that cows will suffer long before going from comfortable quarters to reach it. Whenever possible, a cistern should be constructed under the barn or under ground to hold water for stock.

**MONTGOMERY CENTENNIAL.**—From the *Rockville Advocate*, we learn that the people of Montgomery county propose to celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of that county:

The Committee of arrangements have determined that the celebration should be held at the Fair Grounds, in Rockville, on the 6th day of September, 1876, and that it should be a county basket picnic.

It's an old one, but ten to one you don't know when a cabbage is like a courier. It never happens until cabbage is one cent a head.

The *MARYLAND FARMER*, for June, is very sprightly indeed. Those articles which will command most attention are "Science and Agriculture," "Artificial and Natural Botany," "Farm Work for June," "Potash for Land," "Lime and Mode of adaption" and "Rearing Calves." The Agricultural, live stock, dairy, poultry house, the apiary and ladies' departments are all well filled with much that is useful to anyone. The work is published by Ezra Whitman, Baltimore. Terms, \$1.50 a year in advance.—*Sunday Telegram*.

**A VEGETABLE CURIOSITY.**—There was left at the Drug Store of Messrs. Handy and Rullman of this city, a few days ago, the most curious freak of nature belonging to the vegetable kingdom, we have ever seen. It was a solid spray of asparagus, some two and a-half or three inches wide, of augur shape, inclining at the top in form of a perfect bird's nest, with a broad tassel like end, and little shoots here and there over its surface. It was grown by Mr. Frank Chairs on the north side of the Severn river, in the third district, and was left at the City Drug Store by Mr. Wells, where it has been much admired for its peculiar shape and size. It is the intention of the druggist to have it preserved as a vegetable curiosity.—*Annapolis Republican*.

**DRUM POINT RAILROAD.**—The long pending question with the commissioners of Anne Arundel in regard to a subscription to the Drum Point Railroad was disposed of on Tuesday. They determined to invest \$200,000 in the road on the part of that county, provided the city of Baltimore will indorse the bonds of the company to the amount of half a million.

We understand that a dog supposed to be rabid has been playing havoc in the neighborhood of Veirs' Mill.—*Rockville Advocate*.

**MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—We have received from the Secretary, Robt. Manning, Esq., the Volume of Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for 1876, for which he has our thanks. The volume contains much useful information on matters of fruit growing and preparation of soils. It would be very useful if the Maryland Horticultural Society would publish its transactions annually.

**CO-OPERATIVE JOURNAL.**—This is the name of a new handsomely printed journal, 16 quarto pages, monthly, 75 cents per annum, Louisville, Ky., devoted to interests implied by the name. But like too many journals, it gives no responsible name as editor or publisher; and we always receive such publications with a considerable grain of allowance.

The mercury has been ranging from 90 to 102 degrees in the shade here for the last week; on Tuesday evening we had a gentle rain, lasting for several hours, and yesterday the whether was more endurable. We have heard of no cases of prostration from the heat or sunstroke in the country. *Easton Ledger*.

THE *MARYLAND FARMER* for July, a monthly magazine, devoted to agriculture, horticulture and rural economy, is on our table, brim full of interesting and instructive reading matter for farmers.—*Easton Ledger*.

The gable end of the residence of Chandler Keys Esq., was very much damaged by lightning on Sunday night last.

Thomas Taylor, of Waynesville, DeWitt county, Illinois, has just taken a fleece from a yearling ram of Spanish Merino, weighing 22½ pounds. He will send four fleeces to the Centennial, at Philadelphia.

**OUR WESTERN BORDERS 100 YEARS AGO.**—A new and rare Historical volume of *Border Life, Struggle and Adventure*, by CHARLES MCKNIGHT, Esq., 800 pages, *Price \$3.00*. Published by J. C. McCURDY & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., and sold by Agents. For terms and Illustrated Circular address the Publishers.

The above is the title of a book we have just received; and from the hasty glance we have been able to give it, believe it to be a very entertaining and instructive volume. It gives a graphic account of frontier life and of early Indian wars. The more recent occurrences—the Modoc War, and the slaughter of Custer's forces, render the work peculiarly interesting at this time: it contains numerous pictures.

The style is quite pleasant, with rather an abundance of adjectives and expletives, many times bordering on the "gush" fashion; some paragraphs exhibiting careless proof reading. We shall quote and comment at more length hereafter. It is a book our youth should read.

## LADIES DEPARTMENT.



## A CHAT WITH THE LADIES FOR AUGUST.

BY PATUXENT PLANTER.

"Fair plenty now begins her golden reign,  
The yellow fields thick wave with ripened grain,  
Joyous the swains begin their sultry toils,  
And bear in triumph home the harvest's wealthy spoils."

The long and unprecedented hot-spell in July has passed, and, I trust, with no sorrowing regrets as to its effects, in any household of my readers. It is during such a season that the cool breezes, the dense shade, fresh fruits and vegetables of the country are truly enjoyable, and for such blessings our rural population should be grateful. August has come, and the boys and girls are enjoying their holidays, and in many countries the harvest home-festival is celebrated, while

"Inwardly smiling, the proud farmer views  
The rising pyramids that grace his yard  
And counts his large increase."

It indeed seems to my mind the Sabbath of the year—a deeper stillness seems to pervade all nature—the days of rest for the young, and a sort of halting ground for the farmers and their households, between the busy preceding months, and the autumn gathering of the various crops and products.

The flower garden will require but little attention, except to keep down the weeds; water the flowers if needed, and save the seeds of those that may be desired. Layering shrubs—taking up such bulbs as have ceased to flower, and whose leaves are turning yellow. Cuttings of plants and flowers, for winter blooming, may now be set in clean sand, kept moist until the roots are formed, when the plants may be potted in good garden mold or rotted turf, with a little charcoal or fine coal-ashes, and a small quantity of well-rotted and pulverized manure. Cuttings of all sorts strike freely this month.

Chinese chrysanthemums should have their tops taken off now at different heights, so that the flowers may range above each other, and throw out flowering branches. See that the dahlias and hollyhocks are well staked with neat rods. Keep the edgings and walks in neat order, and the lawns closely mown, but not after the middle of the month should the grass be cut, unless the weather be so seasonable as to force the growth.

Let me advise my young friends to take plenty of exercise, but before the sun is an hour above the horizon, and when it is setting. The rest of the day keep quiet and cool—think yourself at the north pole, in ice caves, and if your imagination is powerful enough you will be cool, and your veins will not feel as if filled with molten lead. Remember I am writing and melting on the 12th of July, with the thermometer at 100 in the shade, and excuse my brevity. To me, a short chat is better than none, with those I so highly esteem, it cannot be put off after the middle of the month previous to the number of the MARYLAND FARMER in which it is to appear.

As many of you or your friends will be at the sea-shore, on the bays, or fishing and crabbing on the rivers by moonlight, or strolling on their shady banks, and liable to take cold, neuralgia or rheumatism—don't laugh, because young as well as old sometimes have rheumatism from exposure—even little children suffer with it. I give you what my old friend, the late Hon. J. S. Skinner, a polished writer, kind and genial family man, said was an effective remedy for sudden rheumatism: The application of a *cabbage leaf* to the part affected, is a specific; choose a perfect leaf, cut off the protuberant stalk, and place it on the part with a bandage of *flannel* at going to bed at night. It will produce a local perspiration, and on two or three repetitions will effect a cure.

I give now a nice culinary recipe, which I have tried and find to be most excellent:

MRS. M.'S RECIPE FOR "LAMB SALAD.—Pull off two or more leaves of lettuce, blanched or crisp; lay them in a tea plate or small shallow dish, on them a layer of minced lean lamb, one thin slice of pickled beet, one ditto of cold boiled potato, and one of onion if liked. This quantity for each person. If it is desired to make it resemble lobster salad, put on the meat a small teaspoonful of anchovy sauce. This imparts the delicate fishy taste of the lobster, and it would pass very well for that famous salad of the epicures.

OTTAR OF ROSES.—Last month, in the MARYLAND FARMER, was given a method of making this exquisite perfume, and now I am able to give what is thought a simpler and better recipe, furnished by Mrs. Harriet N. Nute, of Washington. Mrs. N. is known to my readers as a lady of high repute for her skill and knowledge in horticulture and floriculture:

RECIPE.—Take clean, sweet beef marrow and spread it nicely in the bottom of a dinner plate; then lay on the marrow a thick layer of fresh rose leaves, and cover the whole, air-tight with another plate; it is best to spread a napkin over the lower plate, and place the other plate upon it, which will cause it to close more tightly; a weight should be laid on the top plate to keep it down tight; then set it away, for a few days, in the sun or warm place, when the oil or essence of the rose leaves will be expelled or distilled and absorbed by the marrow, making a rich, delightful ottar of roses, at small cost.

In this way, those having a profusion of roses can utilize them to considerable value; the rose-blossoms should be cut every morning as soon as they are in full bloom, before wasting their aroma.



## USEFUL RECIPES.

**GREASE SPOTS.**—To remove grease spots from books, moisten the spot with a camel-hair pencil dipped in wine. To remove them from carpets, put a blotting or brown paper over the stain, and iron with a hot iron; repeat, using fresh paper, till the grease is removed.

**INDIAN CAKE.**—Those having plenty of milk will find this cake excellent. It is made as follows: take a quart of skim milk—if a little sour all the better—stir in fine meal to make a batter. Add salt and a little soda, as per quantity of cake. Excellent. This cake can also be made of new milk, with cream tartar and soda, and be better than the above.

**HOP YEAST.**—Boil half a pint of hops in two quarts of water till the strength is extracted. Rub half a pint of flour smooth with cold water, strain the tea and mix it in; let it cook slowly like mush from five to ten minutes. Let it cool, and then add a gill of yeast and two nicely mashed boiled potatoes, and put in a stone jug or bottles to rise. A tin coffee pot should be kept to boil hops in, as the bitter taste is hard to remove from a kettle.

**ECONOMY IN MEAT.**—There is no difficulty in a poor man having meat in his family every day; take, for example, what is called a shank of beef; the very best can be bought for a fraction of what the dearest parts cost. A single pound cooked in a stew with dry bits of bread will make a meal for an entire family.

**GINGER SNAPS.**—One teacupful of molasses, one of sugar, one tablespoonful of ginger, one-half teacupful of alum dissolved in half a teacupful of boiling water, two teaspoonfuls of soda, two of cinnamon, one and a-half cupfuls of shortening—mix soft and bake quickly—this amount makes quite a quantity.

**PUMPKINS**—for domestic purposes—can be kept in a good cellar where they will not freeze, by being put on a scaffolding, for from six to nine months.

Apples, when pared and cut, dry more rapidly at a low temperature, as 46 degrees, than at any other temperature. An important item to remember.

A man who had failed to raise any plums on his trees for several years, the past year succeeded in obtaining a good crop by keeping a large number of chickens under the trees. It will be well for others to try this method next year.

**PUMPKINS AS A POULTICE.**—A correspondent of the "New York Farmers' Club," gives an instance in which a woman's arm was swelled to an enormous size and painfully inflamed. A poultice was made of stewed pumpkins, which was renewed every fifteen minutes, and in a short time produced a perfect cure. The fever drawn out by the poultices made them extremely offensive as they were taken out.

**FOR SORE THROAT AND BRUISES.**—Mix equal parts of sweet oil and spirits of heartshorn, and rub on the throat, or on a bruise or scald, and a speedy cure will be effected. If the throat is very sore, from bad cold, neuralgia, or anything of that sort, two or three applications, night and morning, well rubbed in, is almost sure to effect a pleasant cure.

**TO PURIFY WATER.**—A piece of *alum* the size of a walnut, finely pulverized and stirred in a barrel of water, will make it pure. A piece the size of a hazel nut will purify a large pailful of water, when stirred into it, and allowed a short time to settle.

This is effected by all the impurities combining with the alum, and settling with it to the bottom; and with this very small quantity the water will not only be purified, but it will have a more pleasant taste.—Try it.

**TO CLEAN SILK.**—It is said that a little *chloroform* applied to grease or cream spots on any silk, will clean it perfectly without the least injury to the fabric.

**SURE CURE FOR WARTS.**—Take three cents' worth of sal-ammoniac, dissolve it in a gill of soft water, and wet the warts frequently with the solution, when they will disappear in the course of a week or two.

**FOR SCALDS OR BURNS.**—Dust or cover up the parts in wheat flour, or mix equal quantities of linseed oil, chalk and vinegar; make it about as thick as cream. There is nothing like it for burns, scalds, etc.

**IMMERSING** a growing plant in water of 120 degrees, will clean it of lice and other insects, and not hurt the plant.

**TO CLEAN** a browned porcelain kettle, boil peeled potatoes in it. The porcelain will be rendered nearly as white as when new.

**LIQUID GLUE.**—To any quantity of glue use common whisky instead of water; put both together in a bottle, cork tight, and set it away for three or four days, when it will be fit for use without the application of heat.

**TO WASH CALICOES THAT MAY FADE.**—Dissolve a teaspoonful of sugar of lead in a bucket of rain water, and soak the dress fifteen minutes before washing.

**WASHING WOOLENS.**—Prof. Artus, who has devoted himself to the discovery of the reason why woolen clothing, when washed with soap and water, will insist upon shrinking and becoming thick, and acquiring that peculiar odor and feeling which so annoys housekeepers, says these evil effects are due to the decomposition of soap by the acids present in the perspiration and other waste of the skin which the clothing absorb; the fat of the sheep is then precipitated upon the wool. These effects may be prevented by steeping the articles in a warm solution of washing soda for several hours, then adding a little warm water and a few drops of ammonia; the woolens are then to be washed out, and rinsed in lukewarm water.

**PIERIC ACID.**—The poisoning of women's legs by colored stockings has been reported on by Prof. Merzner, a Chicago chemist. He says that the seal-brown and reddish-brown hues contain *peric acid*, which will poison the flesh with which it comes in close contact. He adds: "As these dyes are used not only in coloring all kinds of fabrics, but also for confectionery, liquor, cosmetics, and a great variety of objects, the danger attending their use can be readily appreciated."

# BALTIMORE MARKETS--AUG. 1.

This Market Report is carefully made up every month, and farmers may rely upon its correctness.

**Ashes**—The market nominal at 5 cents for Pot, and 7 cents for Pearl.

**Bark**—The market steady and unchanged. We quote No. 1 at \$25; No. 2 at \$12a20 per ton, free on board.

**Beans and Peas**—The market is dull and easier. We quote—  
New York medium choice..... \$1 25a1 40  
New York Prime..... \$1 10a1 15  
Country Beans..... 70a 80

**Beeswax**—Receipts light, and prices steady; in fair demand. We quote at 30a31 cents.

**Broom Corn**—The market; prices lower. We quote good to choice medium green, 5½a3 cents; common red tipped, 8 cents per pound.

**Butter**—  
Ex. Fine. Choice. Prime.  
New York State.....18a20 25a21 20a23  
North Western Roll.....18a19 25a27 20a23  
Western Reserve do.....18a19 21a22 18a20  
Western packed.....20a25 22a23 18a20  
Near by Receipts.....20a25 22a25 17a20

**Cheese**—  
New York State Choice.....12 a13  
do. do. Good to prime.....12 a13  
Western Fine.....9 a11  
do. Good to prime.....9 a10

**Dried Fruits**—DOMESTIC—  
Apples, sliced.....8 a10  
do. quarters.....7 a9  
Peaches, peeled.....12 a16  
do. unpeeled quarters.....8 a10  
do. halves.....8 a10

**Feathers**—We quote 60 cents for Western Live Geese, 50a55 cents for good do., and 25a45 cents for common to fair per lb.

## GRAINS.

### CORN.

Southern White.....55a59  
do. Yellow.....50a59

### WHEAT.

Western No. 1 Amber.....\$1 20 a1 22  
do. No. 2 do.....1 15 a1 20  
do. Mixed do.....2  
do. No. 1 Red.....1 10 a1 12  
do. No. 2 do.....95 a1 15  
Pennsylvania Red.....90 a1 00  
Maryland Red.....1 01 a1 08  
do. Amber.....1 20 a1 22  
do. White.....1 15 a1 20

### OATS.

Southern good to prime.....33a41

### RYE.

Good to prime.....58a65

### Hay and Straw—

Hay—Cecil Co. Timothy.....\$19 00a20 00  
do. Penn. and New York.....16 00a18 00  
do. Mixed.....11 00a12 00  
do. Clover.....16 00a20 00  
Straw—Wheat.....12 00a14 00  
do. Oat.....11 09a12 00  
do. Rye.....18 09a20 00

**Hides**—Market fair; quotations as follows: Association Steers, selected middle and overweights, 9a10 cents. Cows and light Steers, 9 cents.

### Mill Feed—

Western Bran, per ton.....\$13 00a14 —  
do. Shipstuff, per ton.....11 00a12 00

**Onions**—Eastern \$1.75a2.25 for round lots; Western \$1.50a2.00 per bbl.

### Potatoes—

New Potatoes, per bbl.....20a2 75  
Early Rose, per bushel.....30a 35  
do. per bbl.....\$1 25a1 50  
Peerless, per bus.....30a —32  
do. per bbl.....1 25a1 50  
Peach Blow, per bus.....55a 40  
do. per bbl.....1 60a1 75  
Sweet Potatoes per bbl.....1 50a3 90

## Eggs—

Fresh Western.....15a17  
Near by receipts.....20a21  
Pickled.....a—  
Fresh Southern.....13a14

## Poultry and Game—

Live Turkeys, undrawn.....12 a13  
Chickens per dozen.....2 00a1 00  
Ducks.....1 00a5 50  
Geese.....7 a 8  
(Drawn 1a3 cents higher, as to quality)

## LIVE STOCK.

### BEEF CATTLE.

That rated first quality.....5 a6 cents  
Medium or fair quality.....4½a5 do.  
Most sales are from.....4½a5½ do.

**Hogs**—\$9 a10, latter for a few extra heavy Hogs.

**Sheep**—We quote at 4¾a 7¼ cents per lb., gross.

**Seeds**—Clover scarce and in demand.

Clover Alsike.....a bush 50c  
do Lucerne best.....50c  
do Red, Choice.....17a18  
do White.....60c  
Flaxseed.....a bush 1.45a1 50  
Grass Red Top.....a bush 1.00a1 50  
do Orchard.....3.00a3 25  
do Italian Rye.....3.50  
do Hungarian.....1.50a1 75  
do Timothy 45 lb.....2.60a2 70  
do Kentucky Blue.....1.50a1 75  
do Extra Clean.....1.75a2 00  
do Fine mixed for lawns.....4.00a5 00

### Tobacco—LEAF—

Maryland—Frosted.....\$3 00a 5 00  
do. sound common.....5 00a7 50  
do. good do.....7 00a7 50  
do. middling.....9 00a15 00  
do. good to fine red.....12 00a20 00  
do. fancy.....12 00a15 00  
do. upper country.....7 50a20 00  
do. ground leaves, new.....2 00a 9 00  
Virginia—common and good lugs.....8 50a 9 50  
do. common to medium leaf.....9 00a13 00  
do. fair to good.....13 00a16 00  
do. selections.....6 00a20 00  
do. stems, common to fine.....4 00a 7 00

**Wool**—For Tub-washed, 35a37 cents; unwashed, 30a32 cents per lb.

### Miscellaneous Produce—

Peas, black eye, per bus.....1 35 a1 40  
Apples, New York, per bbl.....1 75 a5 00  
do. country do.....2 50 a 5 00  
Sheep's Pelts, each.....50 a1 00  
Tallow, country, per lb.....8½a 9  
Soap, country, per lb.....4 a 6  
Sumac—We quote American per ton, \$75.00a82.00;  
Sicily, 90a1.00.

**Fertilizers**—Jobbing rates are here quoted. Contracts for large orders can be made at reduced figures.

2,000 lbs. to the ton.  
Peruvian Guano.....\$59 00a60 00  
Turner's Excelsior.....\$50 00  
do Ammonia Sup. Phos.....45 00  
Soluble Pacific Guano.....45 00  
Rasin's & Co.'s Sol. S. Is. Guano.....50 00  
Excellenza Soluble Phosphate.....50 00  
do Cotton Fertilizer.....50 00  
John Bullock & Sons' Pure Ground Bone.....42 00  
J. M. Rhodes & Co.'s Ammoniated Phosphate.....45 00  
Popplein's Silicated Phosphate of Lime.....50 00  
Lorentz & Ritter's Star Tobacco Fertilizer.....55 00  
do do do Ammoniated.....50 00  
do do do Dissolved Bone.....50 00  
R. J. Baker & Co.'s Ground Bone.....40 00a42 00  
R. J. Baker & Co.'s Dissolved Raw Bone.....45 00  
Zell's Ammon. Bone Super Phos.....45 00  
Whitman's Phosphate.....45 00  
Missouri Bone Meal.....43 00  
Horner's Md. Super Phosphate.....50 00  
do Bone Dust.....45 00  
Dissolved Bones.....45 00  
Moro Phillips' Super Phosphate of Lime.....48 00  
Plaster.....per bbl 1 75  
Orchilla Guan A. per ton.....30 00  
South Sea Guano.....50 00  
Slingluff & Coa Dissolved Raw Bone.....45 00  
Slingluff & Co's Dissolved Bone Ash.....40 00a42 00  
Whitman's Potato Phosphate.....45 00  
" Dissolved Missouri Bone.....45 00  
" " Bone Ash.....43 00



BALTIMORE, August 1st, 1876

**To the Farmers of  
Maryland and Virginia:**

Following our usual custom, we had samples drawn by a disinterested party from our stock of "Excelsior" and Ammoniated Phosphate, nearly 75,000 Bags, representing our manufacture for the Fall season of 1876, and handed Dr. G. A. Liebig, Chemist of this city, and append his analysis dated July 20, 1876.

**"EXCELSIOR."**

Ammonia.....	6 55
Soluble Bone Phosphate of Lime.....	22 18
Undecomposed Bone Phosphate of Lime..	3 07
Salts of Potash and Soda.....	5 61

**J. J. TURNER & CO.'S**

**Ammoniated Bone Super Phosphate.**

Ammonia.....	3 52
Soluble Bone Phosphate of Lime.....	20 76
Undecomposed Bone Phosphate of Lime..	3 94
Salts of Potash and Soda.....	3 40

Our Fertilizers are composed of the most Concentrated Materials, are richer in Ammonia and Soluble Phosphates than any other offered for sale; we challenge competition in *Quality, Mechanical Condition and Price.*

For the liberal patronage extended to us in the past, we return our thanks and assure our patrons that we will spare no efforts to merit a continuance for the future.

J. J. TURNER & CO.

42 Pratt Street

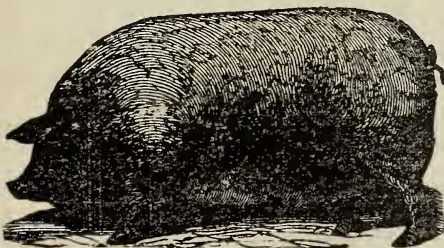
**CHOICE SEED WHEAT**

of the **CLAWSON & FULTZ** varieties; hardy, make large yields, ripen early, worthy the attention of every Wheat Grower. Send stamp for sample and description.

**B. L. WOOD,**


Doe Run, Chester Co., Pa.

**Premium Chester White,  
BERKSHIRE & ESSEX PIGS.  
FANCY POULTRY,  
&c.**



Bred and For Sale by

**GEO. B. HICKMAN,**  
WEST CHESTER, CHESTER CO., PENN.

 Send Stamp for Circular and Price List.

**WANTED,**

For my two sons (one twenty and the other sixteen) a **PRACTICAL COMMON SENSE SCHOOL**, that will train them for a successful start in life; teach them how to get a living; make money, and become **ENTERPRISING, USEFUL CITIZENS.** They have no time or money to spend on *ages past and gone.* Therefore, the course of study must be such as the experience of the times demand; viz., short, practical, useful and reasonable; and the teachers able, skillful men, of rare business and executive ability.

The above advertisement, from a New York paper, describes just such a school as the

**NEW MARKET POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,**

in Shenandoah Co., Va. The cheapest the most practical, and the most successful school in the country. **Tuition, Board, Lodging, Washing, Fuel and lights, only \$165 for the scholastic year.** For particulars address

**PROF. BEN. HYDE BENTON, A. M.**

PRESIDENT.

The next session will commence September 1.

**FARMERS!  
\$16 FORGES,  
FOR YOUR FARMS!**

Also, a Complete "Kit of Tools."

Just what is wanted. Send three-cent stamp for circular to **EMPIRE PORTABLE FORGE CO.,** Troy, N. Y.

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Sixty varieties including our famous **Alexander**, which has been fruited again this year with most satisfactory results, and is undoubtedly the **Best Early Peach** in cultivation. Also "Amsden" and "Brigg's Red May," and many other new and rare sorts. Sent by mail or express, carefully packed in moss, at low rates. Safe arrival guaranteed. For list of varieties, and prices of buds and trees, address **J. CAPPS & SON, Mt. Pulaski, Ill.**

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**BALTIMORE.**

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A B C  
Arrow Root, (Jumble,)   
Cracker Meal,   
Cream Jumble,   
Almond Snap,   
Almond Drop,   
BRILLIANT,   
Edinburg,   
Fruit Biscuit,   
Fruit Cakes, (assorted,)   
GEM,   
Ginger Sheets, (Boxes,)   
Ginger Cakes, per bbl.,   
about 1200 Cakes,   
Bread,   
Bordered Butter,   
CORNHILL, (assorted,)   
Cream,

Ginger Snap,   
Ginger Snap, (Jumble,)   
Ginger Snap, (English,)   
Ginger Nut,   
Jenny Lind,   
Lemon Snap,   
Lemon Biscuit,   
Lunchroom,   
Mushroom,   
Mason's Mixed,   
NIC-NAC,

Novelty,   
Navy,   
Novelty Snap,   
Orange Snap,   
Orange Drops,   
President Biscuit,   
PEARL,   
Pearl Oyster,   
Pie-Nic,   
Pilot,

Rifle Nut,   
DOMINO,   
Spice Nut,   
Spice Biscuit, [extra,]   
Soda Biscuit, [Stan-   
dard]   
Soda Biscuit, [Star,]   
Sugar Crackers,   
Scotch Cake,   
Sugar Jumble,

Sugar Cakes,   
STAR,   
Shrewsbury,   
Strawberry,   
Tea Cake,   
Tea Mixed,   
Thin Captain, [ex. Pilot,]   
WALNUTS,   
Water Cracker,   
Water Cracker, [Crim'd]

**JAS. D. MASON & CO.**

149 W. Pratt Street., old B. & O. R. R. Depot, opposite Maltby House.



# GAS LIME

**For Agricultural Purposes,**

FOR SALE AT THE WORKS OF

**THE PEOPLE'S GAS COMPANY,**

Foot of SCOTT ST, at 2 CENTS PER BUSHEL,

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 162 W. FAYETTE STREET,

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## COTTON PLANTING, 1876.

SOLUBLE AMMONIATED

**SOUTH SEA GUANO**

Ton. 11 Bags,

\$50.00.

**ORCHILLA GUANO, A. A.**

(The same article as imported in 1872.)

Ton. 12 Bags.

\$30.00.

**B. M. RHODES & CO., Importers,**

*Discount to Dealers.*

*82 South Street, Baltimore, Md.*

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## T. ROBT. JENKINS & SON,

Pork Packers and Provision Dealers, Curers of the "Maryland" Brand

**EXTRA SUGAR CURED HAMs,**

No. 48 South Street, Baltimore.

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## AGRICULTURAL SALT,

A cheap and valuable FERTILIZER, can be had at a very low price.

**T. ROBT. JENKINS & SON.**

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**WANTED TO PURCHASE A FARM ON EASY TERMS,**

On a river preferred, from 400 to 600 acres, good buildings and within ten or twelve miles of Baltimore or other city in Maryland. Or would lease for five years, with privilege of purchasing at the expiration of that time.

Give full particulars in regards to *size, locality, encumbrance, if any, healthfulness, means of communication with markets, amount of cleared land, kinds of wood on it, if any, price and terms of payment, and when possession can be given.*

Address "D," Office "MARYLAND FARMER,"

**BALTIMORE, MD.**

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

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No. 51 Light Street,

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**SEED DEPARTMENT,** to which we give our special attention, growing and importing our own Seed, we are prepared to fill orders in large or small quantities for **VEGETABLE, FLOWER, HERB and GRASS SEEDS and SEED GRAIN.** As we thoroughly test the different varieties, both as to their quality and freshness, before sending out, we are able to guarantee that their will be no disappointment to those who favor us with their orders. *Orders by mail promptly attended to.*

*Agents for Blatchley's Cucumber Wood Pumps.*

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## PATAPSCO NURSERIES,

Situated One Mile South of Baltimore, we are prepared to supply

**Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Vines, SHRUBBERY, ROSES AND BEDDING PLANTS, &c.**

In quantities to suit. Our stock of

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*Implement, Seed and Nursery Catalogues sent free on application,*



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HARD  
TIMES  
PLAN.

Best and Cheapest paint in the world. **Retailed AT WHOLESALE PRICES. "Ready Mixed."** Full directions. Apply yourself and save cost of application. Sample Cards free.  
G. W. ROSE, 5 Beekman St., N. Y.  $\$2-B \times 5,740$ .

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Parties desiring to purchase Farms in any of the Western States, either improved or unimproved, are requested to write to

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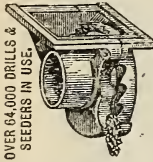
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145 South Clark Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.  
for descriptive catalogue and price lists, which will be mailed free upon application.

7,000 Sold in 1875.

## NEW FORCE FEED

FOR

## Buckeye Grain Drill.



Will sow any desired quantity without change of gear. Will sow Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Beans, Peas, Corn, Flaxseed, &c. **Just What You Want.** It beats any Force Feed ever made. Send for a circular, or ask your dealer to show you the Buckeye.  
P. P. MAST & CO., Springfield, O.

## Thoroughbred Horse "GYRO."

This splendid young horse, by Gilroy, out of Florence Wallace, and half brother to the famous race horse Grimstead, has become the property of the advertiser, and will make the season of 1876, at his residence. One mile north of Cockeysville, Baltimore county. Gilroy, was by Lexington, and Florence Wallace, by Vandal, who was by imported Glencoe. Full certified pedigree, can be examined, and terms ascertained, which will be liberal upon application to

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Mares kept for \$10 per month. All risk at the owner of the mares.  
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STONE,

AND

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M. PERINE & SONS, Manufacturers,

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No. 8 Ave. D., New York,

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In High Class Pouters & Carriers  
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A FINE TOBACCO FARM, in Southern Maryland, of 250 acres, supplied with all necessary Buildings and Fencing, in good condition, 2,500 Choice Apple, Peach and Apricot Trees, just beginning to bear. Neighborhood good; location dry and perfectly healthy, in close proximity to Villages, Churches, Stores, schools, &c., 2 1/2 miles from navigable waters and 13 miles from Southern Maryland Railroad. Terms Easy. Address,

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OUR NEW CATALOGUE, pages, containing the greatest variety of Garden and Flower Seeds, and the best strains of home grown seeds for Market Gardeners, Family Gardens, Amateurs and Florists, sent free to all who apply  
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**"EXCELSIOR,"**

—1876.—

Composed of 800 pounds of No. 1 Peruvian Guano, and 1,200 pounds of Soluble Phosphate of Lime, (Bones dissolved in Sulphuric Acid), Potash and Soda.



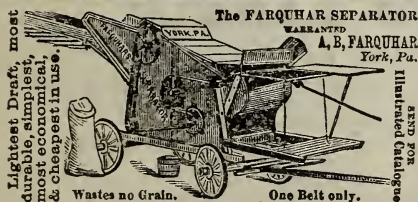
Forming the most concentrated, universal and durable Fertilizer ever offered to the farmer—combining all the stimulating qualities of Peruvian Guano, and the ever durable fertilizing properties of Bones, in fine dry powder, prepared expressly for drilling, and can be applied in any quantity, however small, per acre. It is the opinion of many close-calculating farmers, after EIGHT TEEN YEARS experience in testing it side by side with other popular fertilizers, that an application of 100 lbs. of "Excelsior" is equal to 200 lbs. of any other fertilizer or guano.

**UNIFORMITY OF QUALITY GUARANTEED BY THE MANUFACTURERS.**

Farmers should see that every bag is branded as above with the ANALYSIS and OUR NAME in RED LETTERS. ALL OTHERS ARE COUNTERFEITS.

**Price \$50 Per Ton.**

**J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt St., Baltimore.**



**The Farquhar Separator,**

**Horse Powers and Thrashers of all kinds a specialty.**

The Pennsylvania Agricultural Works is one of the most extensive establishments of its kind in the United States. It is furnished with improved Machinery, Foundry, Forging Rooms, Planing and Sawing Mills, Lumber Yard, &c., complete within itself. We are situated among the great Iron, Coal and Lumber fields, which form the basis of all manufacturing; and I would respectfully call the attention of the public to these advantages, confident of meriting an extended patronage.

The following are among my specialties:

## PLOWS.

Polished, Hardened Steel and Cast Iron. Farquhar's Cast Steel Model Plow, one and two horse, warranted in any soil, and under all circumstances, second to none.—American Clipper, Full Steel, one, two and three horse. Atwood and Ohio Cast Plows, two and three horse. Subsoil Plows, Steel soled, two and three horse. Hillside or Swivel Plows, &c., &c.

**Shovel Plows, Cultivators, Sulkie Plows** Made of the best White Oak, or Refined Iron Beams, with hardened Steel Shovels, Plain or Reversible.

**KEYSTONE CORN PLANTER, with PHOSPHATE ATTACHMENT,** works perfectly with any size Corn and any pulverized Fertilizer.

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This celebrated Horse Power is fast taking precedence wherever introduced; it is more economical, durable and lighter of draft than any other. I make all sizes from two to ten horse.

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Of all sizes, for both Gear and Belt.

**RAILWAY HORSE POWERS with SEPARATORS.**

## FARQUHAR'S SEPARATOR.

From two to ten Horse Power; simple, strong and durable. Turbine Water Wheels, Mill Gearing, Plow Irons and Castings, &c.

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Having improved Blanchard machinery for the manufacture of Plow Handles upon an extensive scale, I can supply first quality Handles, side bent to order for any pattern of plow.

For further particulars, send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.

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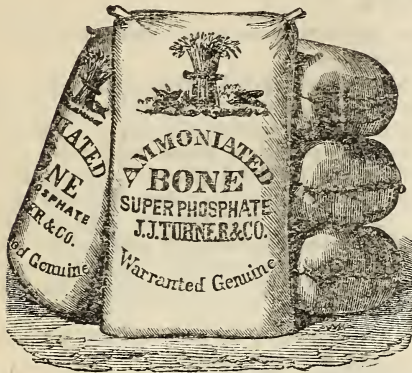
**A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa**



# 1876. Wheat Seeding. 1876.

J. J. TURNER & CO.'S.

## Ammoniated Bone Super-Phosphate



### ANALYSIS:

Ammonia	-	-	-	3.52
Soluble Phosphate of Lime	-	-	-	23.91
Bone Phosphate of Lime	-	-	-	3.15
Potash	-	-	-	4.07

Composed of the most concentrated materials, it is richer in Ammonia and Soluble Phosphates than any other fertilizer sold, except our "EXCELSIOR," its only competitor, and is made with the same care and supervision; uniform quality guaranteed; in excellent order for Drilling. Packed in bags.

Price \$45 Per Ton.

J. J. TURNER & CO.

42 Pratt Street, Baltimore.

### STAMPED ZINC LABELS,

For Trees, Vines, &c.

### PERMANENT, CONVENIENT, CHEAP.

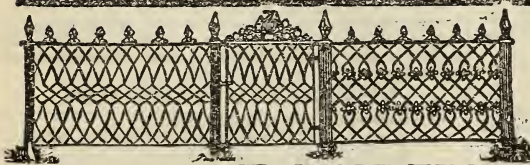
SENT POST-PAID PER MAIL AT FOLLOWING PRICES:

100 Assorted Names, as desired, including copper wires for each,	\$1 00
1000 " " " " " " " " " "	8 00
1000 " in lots of 100 to each name " " " "	7 00

To Nurserymen and dealers desiring large quantities, special rates will be given. Parties desiring names for specialties, will be furnished for orders for 1000 without additional expense for stamp. We can also furnish stamps of larger size, with special designs, as may be required. These would prove of value to nurserymen and others as an advertisement. Circulars and samples free.

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Ornamental Wire Works.

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No. 36 North Howard Street, Baltimore, Md

MANUFACTURE

Wire Railing for Cemeteries, Balconies, &c.

SIEVES, ENDERS, CAGES, SAND AND COAL SCREENS, WOVEN WIRE, &c.

Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.

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DRY GOODS,

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Invite the attention of parties to their splendid stock of Goods at Retail, on their first floor, embracing—

Goods for Men's and Boys' Wear, Ladies Dress Goods, Mourning Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Sacques, Jackets, Linen Goods, Blankets, Quilts, Lace Curtains, Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels and House-keeping Goods generally.

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All goods marked in PLAIN FIGURES. All purchasers pay the same price. No goods sold except such as we believe will give satisfaction and prove worth the price paid.

Having every advantage in buying goods, we are enabled to sell at the Lowest Prices.



Carries a  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch ball with accuracy fifty feet, without powder or percussion. Brass barrel, hair trigger. For sale by dealers. By mail, free for 75 cents, with permanent ammunition for target practice indoors and for sporting out of doors.

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\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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of New, Rare  
and Beautiful  
Plants.*

For Spring of 1876, will be ready in February with a colored plate, many beautiful new plants are offered—all at very low rates. Free to all my customers; to others, price 25 cts. A plain copy to all applications free.

## Plant Department

contains an immense stock of New, Rare, and Beautiful Plants. Sets of New Pelargoniums, New Perpetual Pelargoniums, New Tuberoses, Rooted Begonias, New Cannas, New Zonale, and Double Geraniums, New Victoria Daisies, New Fuchias, New Roses, New Phloxes, New Heliotropes, New Dahlias, New Chrysanthemums, Ageratums, Hibiscus, Caladiums, Clematis, &c. Roses, an immense stock of all the standard varieties grown in pots—cheap.

## Fruit & Ornamental Trees.

New Pears, New Peaches—with a large stock of Pear, Apple, Peach, Plum, Cherries, Standards and Dwarfs, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, &c.

## Ornamental Trees

in great variety for Parks, Lawns, Gardens, &c.

## Evergreens

of all sizes, all of the finest quality, and at the lowest rates.

## Vegetable Seeds

of the finest quality, fresh and pure grown by myself, or specially for me, or my importation.

## Flower Seeds.

Being extensively engaged in importing and growing

## New and Rare Plants,

consequently my facilities for seed saving are unequalled.

The following Catalogues with others now ready mailed free.

No. 1. A Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit Trees.

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Washington City, D.

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Struck in solid Albata. Plate, equal in appearance, wear and color, to

### SOLID SILVER OR GOLD,

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Blatchley's Standard Cucumber and Grafton Co.'s Pumps, with copper linings, old and new styles, and all valuable improvements. Manufacturing facilities greatly increased: stock and assortment LARGE, prices SMALL. Visitors, Teachers and the Trade especially, are cordially invited, when in town to the big Exhibition, to call and see us or send for catalogue, with prices and terms. C. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufr., 506 Commerce St., Phila. These Pumps can be seen at Centennial Exhibition, Agricultural Hall, cor. Aisles 9 & N., Column Letter O, No. 10.

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A Specialty at the Rochester Commercial Nurseries. The best are the cheapest. Hardy Hybrid Perpetuals, extra plants from large pots for immediate blooming, \$3 per doz. by Express. Small plants by mail very cheap. Splendid imported Tree Roses. All kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants. Send for our circulars. Address, W. S. Little, Rochester, N. Y.

The Cheapest Magazine published in the Civilized world is the

### Fancier's Herald and Live Stock Advertiser.

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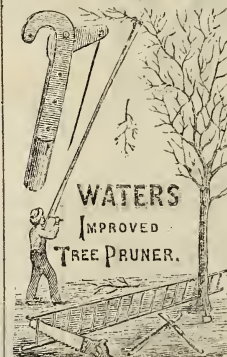
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COMPLETE WORKS  
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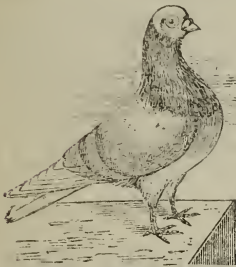
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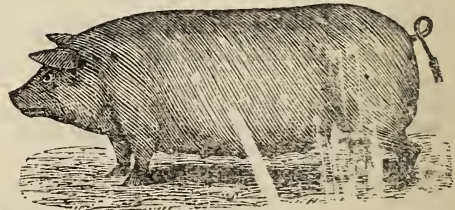
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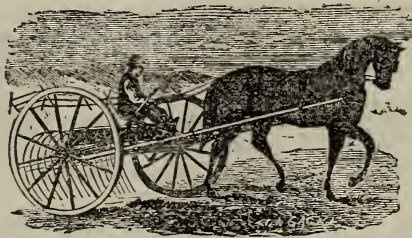
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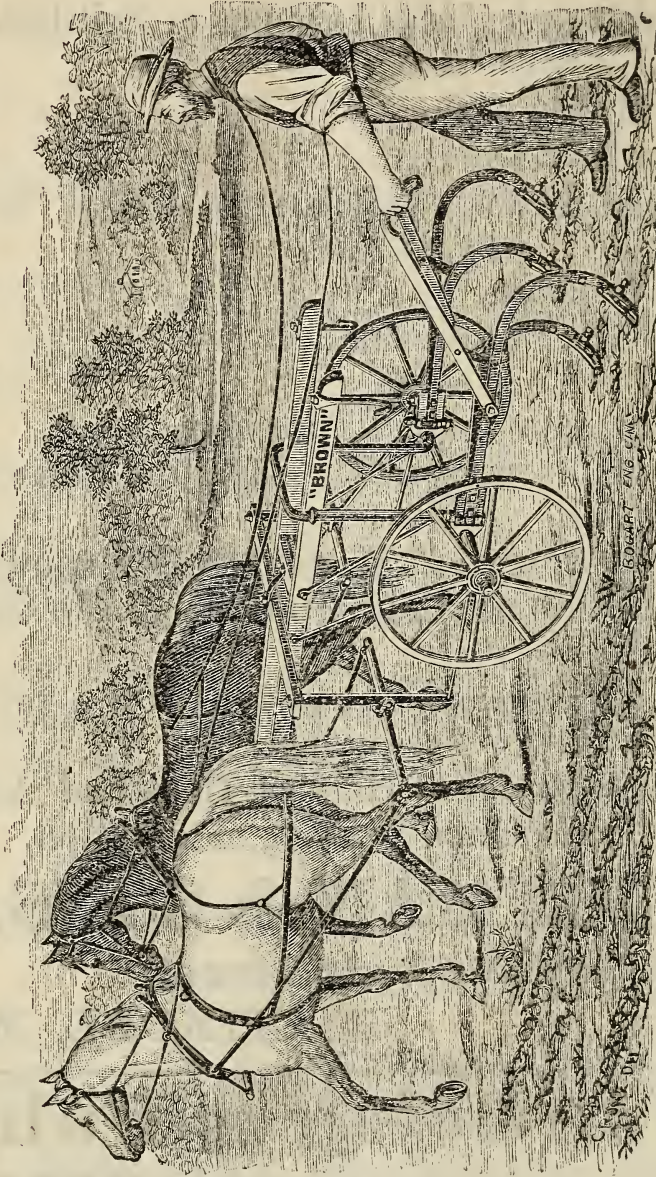
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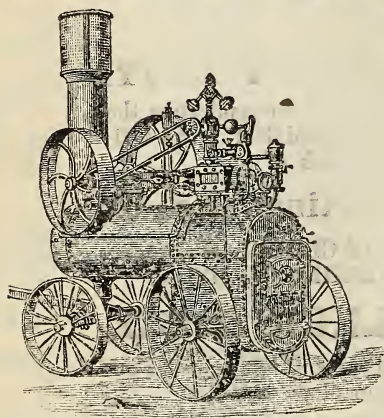
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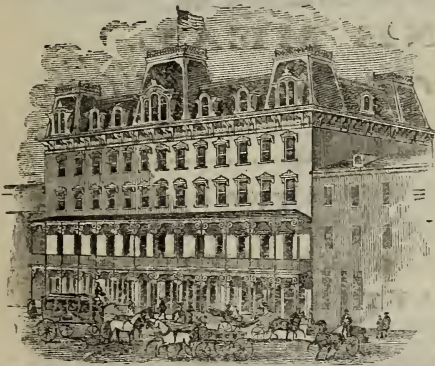
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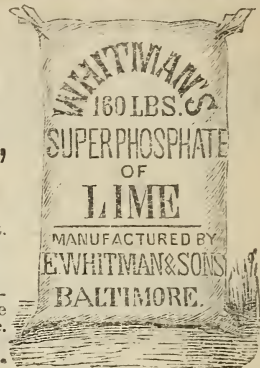
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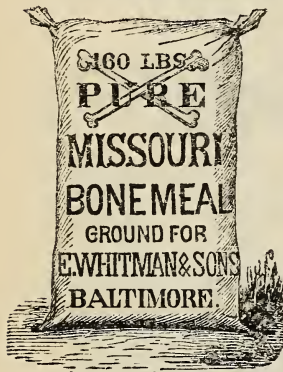
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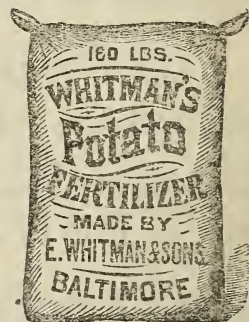
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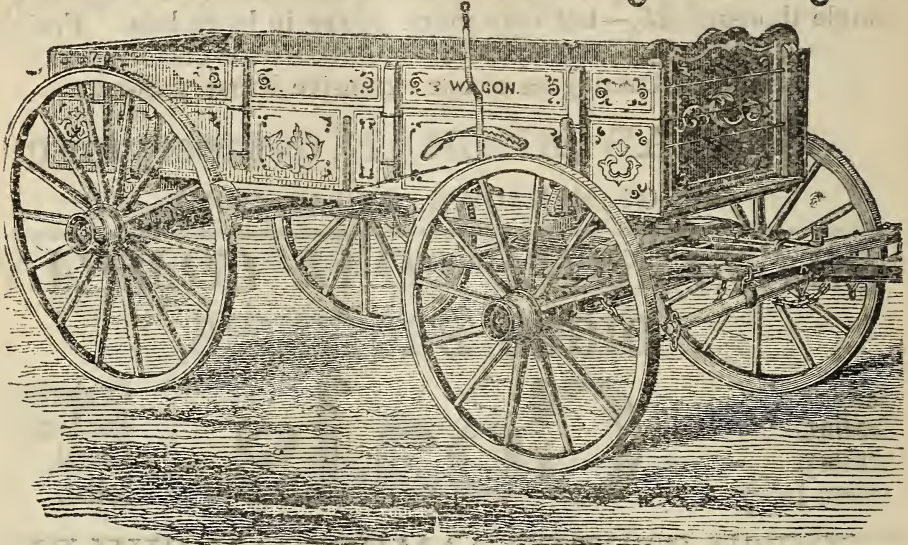
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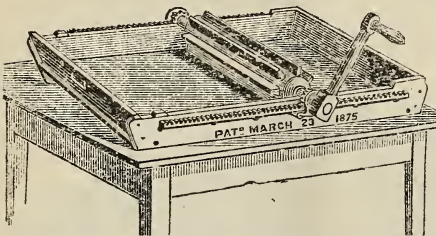


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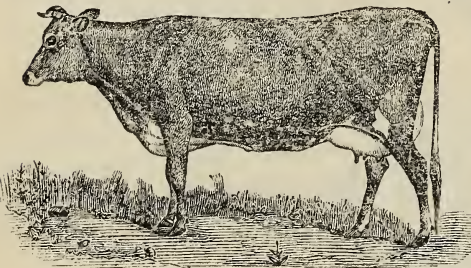


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